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## Budget Approved For EC

### Ministers See Way Clear for Finance Reform

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune  
LUXEMBOURG — European Community foreign ministers approved on Tuesday the 1984 supplementary budget and the 1985 draft budget, clearing the way for the adoption of budget reforms reached at the summit of EC leaders last June in Fontainebleau, France.

The agreement, reached after 12 hours of negotiations, represents "a very significant breakthrough," said Peter Barry, the Irish foreign minister.

The budgets will be presented to the European Parliament on Friday, the deadline for the 1985 draft budget. Outlays for next year are expected to total 26 billion European Currency Units (\$18.98 billion), while supplementary spending for the rest of this year is set at about \$1.5 billion.

The Luxembourg meeting failed, however, to solve other monetary issues, including limiting spending for farm subsidies and finding new sources of revenue for community programs.

Britain had insisted that the community limit farm spending and expand its resources before it would support the budget agreements.

Roland Dumas, France's minister for European affairs, said, "Britain had a lot of difficulty accepting the agreements but we are pleased that things are moving forward."

Final adoption of the supplementary budget could be blocked by Britain if the European Parliament does not release a 1983 rebate of 750 million ECUs which has been frozen since last year. The rebate was approved by EC leaders at the 1983 Stuttgart summit meeting.



Roland Dumas, right, the French minister for European affairs and government spokesman, talked Tuesday with Theodoros Pangalos of the Greek Foreign Ministry before the meeting of EC foreign ministers in Luxembourg.

## Israeli Pullout in Lebanon Is Far Off, Shultz Says

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, amid growing signs of a U.S. reluctance to assume a renewed mediation role in Lebanon, says there is "a long way to go" before international arrangements can be made for an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

Mr. Shultz's remarks, the first public report on the results of a nine-day mission by Richard W. Murphy, an assistant secretary of state, came at a luncheon meeting with Arab diplomats.

Other State Department officials indicated that the United States was not likely to undertake active mediation unless there was a narrowing of the "major differences" between the governments of Israel, Syria and Lebanon that became obvious by the time Mr. Murphy ended his trip last weekend.

One State Department official said that complications and difficulties between the various parties had surfaced over the arrangements Israel is seeking in connection with its withdrawal.

The official said the differences involve such issues as the role of the Israeli-backed south Lebanon militia, the role of a United Nations peacekeeping force and the question of who would occupy what positions after Israel withdrew.

The Israeli foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, who more than a week ago first suggested publicly that the United States might serve as a go-between, especially between Israel and Syria, said after meeting Mr. Shultz Monday that he has not yet requested such U.S. mediation.

## Nicaragua Says U.S. To Invade

### Ortega Predicts Grenada-Style Move on Oct. 15

By Joanne Omang  
Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the Nicaraguan junta leader, asserted Tuesday that direct U.S. military action against Nicaragua, modeled on last year's invasion of Grenada, will be "ready to begin" Oct. 15.

Mr. Ortega later cited "intelligence information from various sources" and increased U.S. military activity near Nicaragua's borders as evidence.

Addressing a UN General Assembly session, Mr. Ortega said that U.S. Defense Department and Central Intelligence Agency plans included renewed mining of Nicaraguan ports, air and sea attacks and the taking of territory, all justified by a false claim for aid from other Central American nations.

"They have the actors in their assigned places, with their roles memorized," he said.

"In Washington, a U.S. State Department spokesman said of Mr. Ortega's prediction, 'That is obviously absurd. The Associated Press reported.'

[United Press International quoted a Defense Department spokesman as saying that "the idea that we are getting ready for any kind of invasion or takeover is utter nonsense."

Mr. Ortega said that Central American governments were prepared to "go through the formality of requesting aid" from the United States to eradicate the "Sandinist threat from the area."

Mr. Ortega said, "The Pentagon, the bombings, troop landings and direct incursions into Nicaragua," has drafted an estimate of U.S. casualties and is prepared to name "the puppet who would serve as the future president of the United States in Nicaragua."

"What this amounts to," he continued, "is an attempt to repeat the destructive and shameful actions against Grenada, but this time against Nicaragua. The military offensive is ready to begin Oct. 15 of this year."

"All mankind must call upon the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



The U.S. labor secretary, Raymond J. Donovan, announcing he will take a leave of absence to fight criminal charges.

## Donovan Pleads Not Guilty to U.S. Indictment

The Associated Press  
NEW YORK — The U.S. labor secretary, Raymond J. Donovan, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty Tuesday to 137 counts in a criminal indictment charging him with grand larceny and falsifying business documents relating to his construction company before he joined the Reagan administration.

Mr. Donovan, 54, took an unpaid leave of absence from his cabinet job Monday night. He is President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday in Brownsville, Texas, that he considered Mr. Donovan "innocent until proven guilty" and asserted that a "lynch atmosphere" has dogged officials of his administration throughout his term.

The president said Mr. Donovan voluntarily stepped aside. He said he did not intend to comment again on the subject while the matter was in the courts.

Mr. Reagan added: "I don't think there are many precedents for all the attacks and assaults that have been made on so many people of our administration with allegations and charges that were without any foundation in fact and were later revealed as having no foundation in fact and the people were cleared — kind of a lynch atmosphere in the courts."

The Donovan case, he said, "is now a matter of law and I'm not going to comment further on this except to say that to my knowledge he is innocent until proven guilty."

[Walter F. Mondale, Mr. Reagan's Democratic opponent in the presidential campaign, said he had long favored Mr. Donovan's removal for other reasons, United Press International reported.]

"[He's the weakest secretary in history]," Mr. Mondale said. "He is not committed to enforcing the laws designed to protect working men and women in this country."

[Asked if the Donovan indictment revived the "sleaze factor" issue raised by Democrats early, Mr. Mondale said, "I believe there has been a tacky element in this administration."]

Mr. Donovan concluded his remarks by saying, "Mr. Mondale may have won today's battle by the misuse of his office, but I guarantee you that he will not win the war."

The Bronx grand jury was investigating the relationship between the Schiavone Co. and the Jopel Construction and Trucking Co. of the Bronx in 1979 and 1980.

Under federal regulations, 10 percent of Schiavone's subway contract had to go to minority-owned companies. Jopel was co-owned by a black Bronx politician and a reputed organized crime figure, and Schiavone hired the company to assist in hauling dirt.

Mr. Donovan, who joined the Reagan cabinet in 1981, already has been investigated twice by a special prosecutor, Leon Silverman, who concluded there was "insufficient credible evidence" on which to prosecute the secretary on a wide range of allegations.

They included assertions by witnesses, protected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that Mr. Donovan once had business and social ties to organized crime figures.

## U.S. Calls Mafia Arrests A 'Devastating Assault'

The Associated Press  
WASHINGTON — Attorney General William French Smith said Tuesday that at least 25 to 30 organized crime figures would be arrested in the United States because of an Italian investigation he called "the single most devastating assault on the Mafia in its entire history."

"This will have a very debilitating effect if you combine what we have done here with what they are doing in Italy," Mr. Smith said.

He spoke before he and the Italian interior minister, Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, began the first meeting of the Italian-American Working Group on Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking. The meeting is to last two days and culminates a process begun when Mr. Smith visited Italy in October 1983.

Mr. Smith said that the Italian government had already helped U.S. authorities in "the so-called pizza case where we arrested the top leadership of the largest organized crime heroin ring in this country."

Italian police on Saturday obtained 366 arrest warrants and arrested more than 60 people after an imprisoned underworld leader, Tommaso Buscetta, turned police informer.

"We anticipate that of the 366, there are 25 or 30 at least who will be arrested here, perhaps more," Mr. Smith said.

Speaking in a television interview, Mr. Smith said the sweep of suspected Mafia figures was "a continuation of an action that we took some time ago in what was called the pizza case." A group of pizza parlor operators in the midwestern United States was charged with receiving heroin from Italy.

"There is a close connection between that and what is happening now in Italy," Mr. Smith said. "It is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Party Leader Condemns Strike Violence in U.K.

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

BLACKPOOL, England — Neil Kinnock, the Labor Party leader, condemned Tuesday the violence that has marred the coal miners' strike in a bold attempt to reassert his leadership.

Addressing the annual party conference at the end of his first year in office, Mr. Kinnock summoned his Welsh eloquence in a bitter attack on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He accused her of "tearing our society apart" and said she was motivated by "political vanity on a manic scale."

But he also sought to balance a resolution, adopted overwhelmingly by the conference Monday, that condemned police violence in the strike without mentioning violence by pickets.

"I do condemn violence," Mr. Kinnock said, "the violence of despair and ugliness and fear, the violence done to hope and talent and civil and personal rights."

"Yes, and I condemn, too, the violence of the stone-throwers and the battering-ram carriers, and I condemn the violence of the cavalry charges and of the truncheon squads. I condemn violence, I condemn violence, I damn violence, all violence, all violence without fear or favor."

"That is what I do, and that is what makes me different from Margaret Thatcher."

Striking miners have been seen repeatedly in newspaper photographs and television films since the walkout began March 12 hurling stones at police and using battering rams against their vehicles.

The police have been seen employing mounted squadrons and teams of club-wielding patrolmen in an effort to control the picketing.

By mentioning both, Mr. Kinnock hoped to repair what he saw as the political harm the party did to itself in Monday's vote.

But he strongly supported the miners' walkout, comparing their struggle to that of "someone fighting for air to breathe."

Arthur Scargill, the leader of the National Union of Mineworkers, sat silent during the part of Mr. Kinnock's speech dealing with violence, but most of the delegates applauded Mr. Kinnock.

At another point, the leader made a strong appeal for respect for legality, reflecting his conviction that the practice is perhaps be-



SWISS WOMAN ELECTED — Elisabeth Kopp was sworn in Tuesday as the first woman named to the Federal Council, Switzerland's seven-member cabinet. Page 2.

## Euthanasia: Society Gropes for New Rules

By Andrew H. Malcolm  
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Daylight was fading when it happened.

At 6 o'clock on that mid-September evening, Thomas P. Engel, a registered nurse, walked into the room of Joseph Dohr, a patient at St. Michael Hospital in Milwaukee. The nurse was alone at his bedside.

Mr. Engel had cared for Mr. Dohr for 18 days by then, ever since the 78-year-old man collapsed at his home, the victim of a stroke. Mr. Dohr's brain stem, the organ that controls all vital bodily functions, was severely damaged.

The 27-year-old nurse had watched the motionless man's condition worsen by the day, despite all the machines, wires and tubes that were feeding him and monitoring him and draining him and even breathing for him. He had watched Mr. Dohr's distraught family visiting every day, every day learning there was less and less hope of any recovery.

That evening Mr. Dohr was in a coma when Mr. Engel closed the curtains. When the nurse opened the curtains, Mr. Dohr was dead.

Mr. Engel had deliberately ended the life of a gravely ill person. This is something the American public hears about only occasionally, usually through court cases such as those of "Baby Jane Doe," a crippled infant in the New York area, or Elizabeth Bouvia, a California paraplegic who said she wanted help in committing suicide.

There are no accurate national statistics. But scores of interviews across the United States in recent months, with doctors, ministers, nurses, legal authorities and grief-stricken family members, indicate that the practice is perhaps be-

coming more common, certainly more common than most people realize.

Nor is the practice limited to the United States. Last month in France, where an organization favoring voluntary euthanasia was holding an international conference, five doctors declared that they had "helped terminally ill patients to finish their lives."

One of the five, Dr. Bernard Fonty, said that he had not only withdrawn life-sustaining measures from patients but had also taken active steps to end their lives, including giving them drugs.

In addition to becoming more common, euthanasia seems to be increasingly accepted, at least in the United States. In the case of Mr. Engel, who disconnected Mr. Dohr's respirator, the charge was practicing medicine without a license; the legal punishment was 20 months' probation.

In 1920, a 50-year-old American could expect to live an additional 22.5 years. In 1983, that average figure was 28.3 years.

The increase is due, in part, to machines that can keep vital organs functioning artificially and to medicines that can defeat diseases once inexorably fatal. Pneumonia, for example, is no longer "the old man's friend" that brought a peaceful end to suffering from other lingering ailments.

Modern medical technology has saved many people, prolonging productive lives. But it has also prolonged the lives of thousands of comatose patients, and it has handed vital decision-making powers to doctors, nurses, relatives, lawyers, judges and troubled patients themselves, without establishing a uniform ethical and legal code.

Medical committees seek new definitions of death and of a doctor's obligations to the patient. Legislative groups struggle to balance the rules of the government, the courts and the individual in health crises. Meanwhile, the "baby boom" generation is getting older, and one day the crushing financial burden of health care for more citizens will have to be shouldered by fewer workers.

It appears that many deaths among terminally ill adults or severely deformed infants are, by tacit agreement between relatives and doctors, simply labeled natural deaths, even though they may result from the direct withholding of certain medical care or nutrition.

Depending on such variables as a patient's prognosis, a family's emotional and financial strength and a doctor's views, at some point a decision is made to stop using extraordinary measures to restore or continue life.

And at a solemn set time, in effect, an appointment with death that allows the family to gather at the bedside with the doctor and possibly a clergyman, the patient is allowed to die peacefully, according to a schedule that will never appear on the death certificate or a court document.

"It was a whole lot easier when God made the decisions," said an elderly woman who attended such a scheduled death.

But people are making the decisions now, and the legal and ethical consequences are receiving increasing attention. Mercy killing, or euthanasia (in Greek, "good death"), will inevitably become an issue for debate as searing as anything we've seen in this country on abortion, says Joseph A. Califano, secretary of

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**TOMORROW**

Its storied history goes back to the pages of Homer and the New Testament, but sponge diving in the Aegean is now on the decline, a victim of prosperity and the rise of nationalism.

**Walter Alston, 72, ex-manager of the Dodgers, died in Ohio. Page 2.**



# Donovan Has Clung to Job Through Months of Flak

By Kathy Sawyer and Peter Perl

WASHINGTON — Raymond J. Donovan, a political outsider whose nearly four years as the president's secretary of labor have been hampered by poor relations with Congress and organized labor, has spent much of his tenure rebutting allegations that he had ties to organized-crime figures.

Despite the series of investigations into his activities as former executive vice president of Schiavone Construction Co., of Secaucus, New Jersey, he has remained in the job longer than any Republican labor secretary since the Eisenhower administration. At the same time, as he followed President Ronald Reagan's policy of making deep cuts in Labor Department programs, he has had what representatives of organized labor describe as icier relations with them than any of his predecessors.

Mr. Donovan has been indicted in New York in connection with a subway project involving the Schiavone company.

The labor secretary has resisted pressure to resign from the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, and other administration officials, choosing to stay and protest his innocence. In a January 1983 interview, for instance, Mr. Baker told a Texas newspaper, "Ray Donovan shouldn't be in here. What's he thinking about? He's got his good name now. . . . He ought to do what's right for the president."

Only Mr. Reagan could have forced Mr. Donovan out, according to administration sources, but Mr. Reagan, reluctant to believe anything bad about his employees or to dismiss them, likes Mr. Donovan personally and has backed him throughout his service.

The indictment of a cabinet member a month before a presidential election, however, could have an impact on the Reagan campaign, regardless of whether Mr. Donovan remains in office.

In 1959, after working as a union electrician and insurance salesman, Mr. Donovan joined Schiavone as vice president in charge of labor relations and financing. At that time, the company had assets of less than \$20,000. When he left it in 1981 as executive vice president, its contracts totaled more than \$600 million.

Mr. Donovan served as chairman of the Reagan-Bush committees in New Jersey for the 1980 campaign. It was then that he also reportedly charmed the future president.

His appointment as secretary of labor drew immediate opposition from organized labor, which contended that he was named only because he was a major Republican fundraiser and that he lacked the background to deal fairly with unions.

Murray Seeger, spokesman for the AFL-CIO, refused to comment on the indictment Monday night, but he repeated complaints that Mr. Donovan had the worst relations with organized labor of any modern labor secretary, had cut back on virtually every program supported by unions and had made many "anti-union" appointments to key jobs.

Mr. Donovan met rarely with top AFL-CIO officials, who represent 13.5 million of the nation's 20 million union workers. He met only two or three times with organization's president, Lane Kirkland, whose disdain for Mr. Donovan reached the point where he called him "the custodian of the [Labor Department] building" and would not use Mr. Donovan's name in public comments, calling him "secretary who?"

Mr. Donovan carried out an administration mandate to

cut government costs by reducing his budget by more than any other department.

Under Mr. Donovan, the Labor Department cut funds for health and safety inspections, mine safety and various investigations of labor standards such as "sweatshop" probes. The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act was eliminated and a revamped Job Training Partnership Act enacted during his tenure.

Mr. Donovan has maintained that he was representing the interests of all working people, not just union members and their leaders. He also pointed out that he maintained good relations with certain unions, including the construction trades and the Teamsters.

The combative Mr. Donovan surprised many of his critics with his staying power, combined with an aggressive campaign to overhaul his image.

Mr. Donovan once called his chief accuser, a government informer, "murdering slime" and portrayed himself as a victim of the "New Jersey syndrome," a reference to a popular stereotype of the state as riddled with underworld corruption.

Nearly a year ago, still hounded by rumors that he was on the verge of resigning, Mr. Donovan said that "I paid such a high entrance fee, I'm gonna stay for the double feature," indicating his intention to further confound critics by remaining through a second Reagan term.

Just last week, Mr. Donovan waived immunity and testified for almost five hours before a Bronx grand jury, saying that the investigation of the subway project was a "witch hunt."

"I am angry. I am sick of this line of questions. I know you are. I trust the American people are," he said.

## Hanoi Urges International Conference On Cambodia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, for the first time Tuesday outlined Hanoi's proposal for an international conference on Cambodia, the Japan Broadcasting Corp. reported.

Mr. Thach said the Vietnamese government "wishes to participate" in a conference attended by the three Indochinese nations of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, and by the Soviet Union, the United States, China, Britain, France, India, as well as the six countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, the Philippines and Singapore.

The conference would be part of an effort to bring an end to the six-year-old war in Cambodia, that started with the Vietnamese invasion in December 1978.

Mr. Thach did not elaborate when or where such a conference might take place, nor did he comment on how the Cambodian tripartite coalition headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk would be treated in such a dialogue.

Earlier, Japanese officials said Mr. Thach told them that Vietnam was ready to negotiate with opponents of the Hanoi-backed government in Cambodia.

"We are ready to negotiate with the Sihanouk group and the Son Sann group, but not the Pol Pot group, and the Cambodian foreign minister has agreed to this," Mr. Thach was quoted as telling the chairman of the Socialist Party, Masashi Ishibashi.

Vietnam removed the Khmer Rouge government of Pol Pot, which is recognized by the United Nations. Since the invasion, Hanoi has maintained between 160,000 to 180,000 troops in Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge is one of a coalition of three groups fighting the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime of Cambodia. The other two are followers of Prince Sihanouk and the non-Communist Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front headed by Son Sann.

Mr. Thach was to meet Wednesday with the Japanese foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, to discuss the question, including a recent peace overture by Japan and Hanoi's response, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

The meeting will be the first between the foreign ministers of the two countries in six years. (AP, UPI)

**Sihanouk Attacked**  
The Heng Samrin government has accused Prince Sihanouk of distorting reality in Cambodia in an address to the UN General Assembly last month. Agence France Presse reported Tuesday from Hanoi.

Hanoi radio quoted the Cambodian news agency SPK as saying that Prince Sihanouk's words "have been dictated by Beijing and Washington."

In his recent address to the assembly, the prince said Cambodian resistance forces had scored successes recently against Vietnamese forces and its Cambodian allies. SPK also stressed that Vietnamese troops would be withdrawn from Cambodia when "China stops its support of Pol Pot remnants against the Khmer revolution."

**Sinowatz on Visit to Spain**

MADRID — Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of Austria arrived here Monday at the start of a three-day visit during which he will hold talks with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and call on King Juan Carlos I.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Greece to Provide AWACS Basing

ATHENS (AP) — Greek crews will begin flying U.S. AWACS electronic surveillance aircraft for NATO from a military airport in western Greece next year, a government spokesman said Tuesday.

The spokesman said Greek Air Force personnel were already flying training missions on the Airborne Warning and Control Systems craft. "They take off from West Germany and overfly Greece, supplying information to five Greek radar stations," he said.

The decision to operate AWACS from Greece was made by the previous conservative government. But Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, who has pledged to close U.S. military bases in Greece by 1990, decided to go ahead with the plan.

### M'Bow Says He Will Refuse to Resign

STRASBOURG, France (UPI) — The director-general of UNESCO, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, said Tuesday he would refuse to resign even if the United States and other Western countries withdrew from the agency in a dispute over his management.

"Even if one, two or three countries pull out," the Senegalese director-general told the assembly of the 21-nation Council of Europe, "I will remain director general." He admitted that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization needed an overhaul in its management but denied the existence of "fraudulent practice or mismanagement."

The United States has said it will withdraw from the 161-nation agency at the end of the year unless it makes significant reforms. Britain and the Netherlands also have warned they will reconsider their membership. The council adopted a resolution calling on Washington to "re-examine" its "threat to withdraw" but said the U.S. stand "nevertheless brought UNESCO to outline and reassess some of its tasks."

### Mubarak Sees Libya Threat to Aswan

CAIRO (NYT) — President Hosni Mubarak accused Libya on Tuesday of having plotted to attack Egypt's Aswan High Dam and the Suez Canal.

In an interview with Al Akhbar, Egypt's second largest daily newspaper, Mr. Mubarak said that after learning of the plots, he had sent a letter to the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi. The letter contained what he called an "unequivocal" warning: "Beware of playing with fire." He said, "If the High Dam had been attacked, our dignity would have been dictated a retaliatory strike 10 times as strong."

He said that Egypt had learned several months ago that Libya was planning an air attack on the Soviet-built dam. The information was later confirmed by a Libyan Air Force pilot who defected to Egypt in its military plane last summer. The pilot admitted that he was being trained for a bombing strike on the dam, Mr. Mubarak asserted. He did not disclose how and when Egypt had learned of the planned attack on the strategic Suez Canal.

### Syria Said to Identify Kidnappers

BEIRUT (UPI) — Syrian agents negotiating the release of Hussein Farash, a kidnapped Saudi Arabian diplomat, have identified the group holding him and also holding William Buckley, a U.S. diplomat, and Jeremy Levin, an American journalist, the pro-Syrian Beirut newspaper Al Sharq said Tuesday.

The newspaper did not name the group. Telephone calls earlier this year claimed responsibility for abducting the three men in the name of Islamic Jihad, which also has claimed the bombings of three American installations in Beirut in the past 18 months.

Al Sharq said the Saudi Arabian diplomat could be released soon, but reported no progress in efforts to free the two Americans. Mr. Farash was kidnapped in January. Mr. Buckley, first secretary of the political section at the U.S. Embassy, and Mr. Levin, a correspondent for the Cable News Network, were abducted in March.

### B-1A Crash Blamed on Human Error

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California (LAT) — An air force investigation has concluded that human error caused the Aug. 29 crash of a \$325-million B-1A bomber in the Mojave Desert and that the plane's co-pilot was killed because a bolt on the escape capsule malfunctioned.

Investigators announced Monday that the plane's center of gravity was thrown off when the crew failed to adjust a control knob to properly redistribute the plane's fuel load.

The fuel remained in the rear of the plane while the wings were swept forward in preparation for a low-speed, low-altitude testing maneuver, officials said. Although warning lights went on in the cockpit, the crew failed to act until it was too late to prevent the crash, the investigators said.

### 3 Pakistanis Freed From House Arrest

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Asghar Khan, Pakistan's longest-held political prisoner, and two other major political figures have been released from house arrest, the military government announced Tuesday.

No reason was given for the releases late Monday, but they were seen as a sign of General Muhammad Zia ul-Haq's preparations for national elections, which he has promised will take place by March.

Air Marshal Asghar, who commanded the air force under the late Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, had been sequestered for nearly five years without charges. The other two persons announced as freed Monday were senior members of Mr. Bhutto's outlawed Pakistan People's Party, Nasrullah Khan Babar and Afshar Shappoo.

### For the Record

King Hassan II of Morocco has urged that a Arab summit meeting be held in Morocco because of the resumption of Jordanian-Egyptian diplomatic relations, a diplomatic source said Tuesday in the Hague. The king was in Jordan and the Moroccan envoy, Abdel-Halib Boutaleb, the source said.

Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, will head the Soviet delegation to ceremonies this weekend marking East Germany's 35th anniversary, sources in East Berlin said Tuesday.

Salvadoran troops killed at least five leftist guerrillas and captured 33 rebel supporters in a sweep of northern Chalatenango province, the Defense Ministry announced.

China has entered the world arms market, offering weapons at "reasonable prices" in a full-page advertisement in a Swiss military publication inserted by the company Norinco of Beijing. China praises its mobile 122-mm howitzer and other guns and missiles.

Israel halted the import of a wide variety of consumer goods for six months Tuesday in a move to improve its trade deficit and halt a dangerous drop in foreign currency reserves. Among items banned are motor vehicles, various electrical and household appliances, cosmetics, chocolate, soaps and alcoholic beverages.

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, 58, the former French president, returned to the National Assembly Tuesday to resume his political career. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was elected to his former parliamentary seat to represent the Puy-de-Dôme in a by-election late last month.

## Walter Alston, 72, Dies; Managed the Dodgers

The Associated Press  
LOS ANGELES — Walter Alston, 72, who guided the Dodgers to seven National League pennants and four World Championships during his 23 years as their manager, died Monday in Oxford, Ohio.

Mr. Alston, who retired after the 1976 season, was famous for achieving a remarkable durability for a baseball manager through a series of one-year contracts. He was awarded the sport's highest honor when he was elected to the Hall of Fame in March 1983.

The selection occurred while he was at the Dodgers' spring training camp in Vero Beach, Florida, but less than a month later he suffered a heart attack and never fully recovered. Mr. Alston, who was succeeded in 1976 by Tommy Lasorda, had been hospitalized in Ohio for about a week, team officials said.

He failed to break into the major leagues with the Cardinals in 1936, and played 12 years in the minors, the last four of those as a playing manager. Mr. Alston managed for 10 years in the Dodger minor league organization.

He took over as manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1953. He managed the Dodgers both in Brooklyn and Los Angeles.

**Josiah Chinamano, 61, Zimbabwean Nationalist**  
HARARE, Zimbabwe (UPI) — Josiah Chinamano, a veteran nationalist leader and the vice president of the minority opposition party, died Monday.

A former schoolteacher, Mr. Chinamano rose quickly through the nationalist ranks in the early 1960s at the start of the fight against white minority rule in Rhodesia. In 1964, he and his wife, Ruth, were arrested and spent most of the next 10 years in detention.

He was vice president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union led by Joshua Nkomo.

## Mafia's No. 1 Enemy: Insider Turned Informer

ROME — Tommaso Buscetta, whose revelations have landed more than 70 suspected gangsters in prison, is the most important leader of the Sicilian Mafia to turn informer for Italian investigators.

Mr. Buscetta, 56, has been a marked man for 20 years in the struggle between rival Mafia clans for control of the international drug trade. Now he has broken the traditional code of omertà, or silence, for which the Mafia punishment is death.

With both rival mobsters and the Italian police on his trail, Mr. Buscetta has spent much of the past two decades abroad, largely in the United States and Brazil. In July, he was extradited from Brazil to Italy.

In Brazil, Mr. Buscetta was seen as an ambassador of the Sicilian and New York Mafia. He retained control of his clan in Palermo but lost out in a brutal war that erupted four years ago between Mafia gangs in Sicily. When the fighting ended, about 200 people had been killed.

In four months between 1982 and 1983 at least 14 of his relatives, including two sons, were gunned down or disappeared.

Most commentators have seen revenge as a leading motive for Mr. Buscetta's decision to tell at least

part of what he knows. One of the 70 arrested by Italian police this weekend was Giuseppe Greco, one of the younger members of the gang most bitterly opposed to Mr. Buscetta's.

Mr. Buscetta has been quoted as denying he wanted revenge.

"There is no spirit of revenge in me," the Corriere della Sera quoted him as telling investigators. "I did it because they tore up the internal pacts, our rules."

Another reason may be that Mr. Buscetta had nothing to lose and a possibly lenient sentence to gain. With his Sicilian clan decimated, he could not hope to continue to rule his empire from a prison cell, as some Mafia leaders do.

The authorities were seeking Mr. Buscetta in 1963 and had drawn up a list of charges ranging from murder to extortion when he fled to the United States, where he was later to jump \$75,000 bail on illegal immigration charges.

In 1968 an Italian court sentenced him in absentia to 14 years imprisonment for conspiracy and kidnapping but acquitted him on more serious charges.

Mr. Buscetta was caught in Brazil in 1972 and extradited to Italy, where he was imprisoned. Transferred to house arrest in 1980, he acquired a false passport after only a few days and flew back to Brazil.



HAPPY ENDING — Menachem Begin as he left a Jerusalem hospital Tuesday. The former prime minister, 71, who had his prostate gland removed Sept. 20, was said to have completely recovered. Next to him is his daughter Hassia; at right is a nurse.

## First Woman Named to Swiss Cabinet

BERN — The Swiss parliament chose a woman cabinet member Tuesday for the first time, 13 years after women won the vote on the national level.

Elisabeth Kopp, 47, after being sworn in before the speaker, said, "This is a success not for me personally, but for all Swiss women in politics."

She was elected to the seven-member Federal Council, succeeding Justice Minister Rudolf Friedli, who is retiring for health reasons.

The Federal Council will decide Wednesday whether she will take the same portfolio as Mr. Friedli or move to another ministry.

The council has consisted solely of men since it was set up 136 years ago.

Mrs. Kopp, who is mayor of the wealthy Zurich suburb of Zollikon, won 124 of the 241 valid votes counted, well ahead of the 95 cast

for her nearest challenger, Bruno Hunziker.

Male colleagues applauded and embraced her, and a Socialist deputy pressed a red rose into her hands.

Mrs. Kopp, Mr. Hunziker and Mr. Friedli belong to the conservative Radical Party. The Federal Council, unchanged in its political balance since 1959, consists of two Radicals, two Socialists, two Christian Democrats and one member of the People's Party.

Mrs. Kopp's campaign ran into trouble 10 days ago when rightist politicians circulated letters to members of parliament and the press attacking her because of her lawyer husband's business and private life.

Hans Kopp was suspended from practicing in court for six months in 1972 and managed a controversial investment company that folded two years ago after attracting speculative buying on the stock exchange.

## Ortega Says U.S. to Invade

(Continued from Page 1)

leaders of the United States to be level-headed and prudent," Mr. Ortega said. He asked U.S. leaders to "leave the road to war and join us in the search for peace."

Mr. Ortega noted that his country has unconditionally accepted the peace plan for Central America proposed by the Contadora group, a four-nation regional mediation organization including Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela.

"The international community has the right to expect the United States government to unconditionally support the Contadora act by immediately voicing its willingness to sign," Mr. Ortega said.

**U.S. Seeks Revisions**

Philip Taubman of The New York Times reported earlier from New York:

The State Department said that the draft treaty endorsed by Nicaragua represented an improvement over earlier proposals but needed substantial revision before it would be acceptable to the United States.

The draft calls for mutual reductions in arms, troops and foreign advisers among Central American nations, as well as the establishment of fair judicial systems and the guarantee of civil liberties, including free elections.

Although a State Department spokesman, Alan D. Romberg, seemed to mute some previous criticism of Nicaragua's endorsement of the draft treaty, he read a statement Monday that made clear that the United States and Nicaragua have now staked out seemingly irreconcilable positions.

Mr. Romberg said that a key issue to the United States "is the



Daniel Ortega Saavedra

need for all the provisions, including those on troop levels, armaments and foreign advisers, to go into effect at the same time."

"In the current draft those issues are left open for future negotiations that may or may not take place," he said.

**Election Delay Seen**

A Nicaraguan opposition source said that the Sandinista government and the country's major opposition coalition had agreed Monday to postpone the elections, but that no new date has been set. The Associated Press reported from Managua.

The source, who asked not to be identified for security reasons, said that the agreement was reached in Rio de Janeiro, where the Sandinista political chief, Bayardo Arce, met with Arturo José Cruz, the presidential nominee of the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinator.

Mr. Cruz said in Rio that a final agreement had not been reached and that negotiations would continue.

## 3 Cosmonauts Complete Record 237-Day Voyage

By Celestine Bohlen

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Three Soviet cosmonauts returned safely to earth Tuesday after setting a new endurance record of 237 days in space.

The crew of Soyuz T-11 landed at 1:57 P.M. Moscow time 99 miles (160 kilometers) east of the Kazakh city of Dzhezkazgan, according to Tass, the government press agency.

The descent of the red-and-white parachute on the central Asian plain was shown on the main Soviet television news program Tuesday night. The cosmonauts looked tired but pleased as they were interviewed by the Soviet press while lying semi-reclined in shaded folding chairs.

The three crew members, Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovoyev and Dr. Oleg Atkov, had lived on the Salyut-7 orbiting space station since Feb. 9. In early September, they surpassed the 211-day record set last year by another Soviet crew on the same space station.

The Soviet space program has put emphasis on the gradual lengthening of manned flights, with the ultimate goal of establishing large, permanently manned orbiting complexes.

This effort has been accompanied by greater attention to the effects of long-term weightlessness on the human body, one of the reasons for including Dr. Atkov, a specialist in heart conditions, on the last flight.

Dr. Atkov performed regular medical checkups of the cosmonauts during their stay in the space station, Tass said.

"New scientific data were obtained, necessary for working out

optimal regimes of work and rest for crews on endurance space missions," Tass said.

Soviet news organizations had indicated in recent weeks that the Salyut crew was growing weary and, to save their energy, their working day was cut by one hour.

The crew was given a medical checkup Tuesday after touchdown and was found to be in good health, the press agency said.

In television interviews, the cosmonauts said they were glad to be back with friends on the "warm earth," although one said he was sad to leave the empty space station behind.

All three cosmonauts were awarded medals by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet upon their return. Mr. Kizim, who headed a crew that linked up with an earlier space station in 1980, will be honored with a bronze bust, Tass said.

The crew's return was announced Monday, although no time was given for the touchdown. The cosmonauts spent their last days on board transferring samples to the spacecraft and mobbing scientific equipment on board Salyut-7.

The space station, launched in April 1982, will continue its flight on automatic pilot.

**U.K. Official Visits Rangoon**

United Press International

RANGOON — Richard Luce, the British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, left Rangoon Tuesday after the first visit to Burma by a Foreign Office official in nearly 30 years.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Misguided Trade Bill

In its haste to satisfy as many pressure groups as it can before election day, Congress is packaging a catchall foreign trade bill riddled with favors, mostly protectionist. House and Senate conferees could still restore its respectability. The law would radically alter rules against "dumping" foreign products in the United States at less than home market prices. And a misguided House amendment targets imports of goods produced from subsidized natural resources—for example, cement produced in Mexican factories that get a discount on Mexican oil. If other countries applied this standard to their imports from the United States, California artichokes might also be penalized. They are grown in soil irrigated by subsidized water projects.

There is some good in the legislation. It renews the government's system of preferences for imports from developing countries — although Congress may shorten the list of favored countries. It authorizes negotiations on a wholesale reduction of restrictions on trade in both directions with Canada and Israel. And it would give the government new authority to get tough with countries that set lower barriers to U.S. companies that sell services as insurance and technology.

What besides pre-election favoritism turned this package into a protectionist Christmas

tree? One factor is a growing feeling in the American business community that other countries are trading unfairly. There are no precise measurements, but America's market is more open to imports than many others. And there is no exact way of judging how foreign government subsidies affect relative trade advantages. Such issues need review; after all, the United States also subsidizes many products in different ways. But they do not justify more protectionism.

An important part of the blame for the protectionist ardor also goes to the Reagan administration. For the widening imbalance in U.S. trade — imports soaring and export sales stagnating — is a direct result of big budget deficits that push up interest rates, thereby strengthening the dollar and adding a premium to the prices of American goods. The best response to the trade imbalance is to bring down the deficit, not to limit trade.

The burden will be on Senate and House conferees to sort out the useful from the pernicious in their bills. If Congress sends the president a basically protectionist measure, then let him remember what he told the International Monetary Fund only last week: "We're not just fighting protectionism, we want to go forward to more open markets."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Reagan administration, to its great credit, now raises the possibility of a veto of the trade bill. The bill would change the law regarding dumping. "Dumping" means selling exports in America at less than the price in their home market, or less than their cost of production. But those costs and prices are not always easy to establish, especially in a Communist country. The bill says that for certain non-market economies (read: China) there will be a new and unconventional test of dumping: Any goods entering the United States from there will be defined as dumped — and will be penalized — if they are sold for less than the average price of similar products being imported from other countries. Not the lowest price, mind you, but the average. That would in effect close the American market to Chinese products. Here, as elsewhere, the bill seems to be an attack not solely on unfair trade but on the principle of trade itself.

To shut out Chinese goods would be more than a technical adjustment of the trade regu-

lations. It would be a political statement with large implications for U.S. foreign policy. What about next year? The defenders of this bill make one argument that deserves careful attention. With the exchange rate of the dollar flying high, making U.S. goods fiercely expensive in comparison with all foreign competition, it is surprising that the legislation now going through Congress is not more protectionist. The subsidies that foreign governments give their exports are mostly pretty minor, measured against the gigantic subsidy provided by the overvalued dollar. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige foresees a U.S. merchandise trade deficit of \$130 billion this year and perhaps \$135 billion next year — immense figures, far beyond any previous experience. The high exchange rate is the result of high interest rates and big budget deficits. By its easy toleration of them, the administration is risking a future outburst of protectionism that will make this year's bill look tame.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Countdown in Nicaragua

The pace quickens in Nicaragua. The government is offering to sign a regional peace treaty. Some sort of negotiation goes on between the Sandinistas and opposition leader Arturo Cruz over the terms on which he might take part in, and thereby legitimize, the Nov. 4 elections. In Washington, Congress jangles with the fate of President Reagan's program to run an armed Nicaraguan insurgency.

For several years Washington and Managua have been competing to demonstrate support for the Latin democracies' Contadora initiative for peace in Central America. The Sandinistas' decision to embrace a treaty still in draft can be seen in that context. Washington should welcome Managua's opening, advising Contadora to complete the treaty and assuring the region that it will support the security and political arrangements of its collective choice. Otherwise the United States risks hardening a widespread impression that its priority is not peace but to do in the Sandinistas.

Will the Sandinistas allow the Nov. 4 elections to be worthy of the name? The regime's assurances of procedural fairness must be measured against the continued mob assaults on Arturo Cruz's meetings — a pattern that

has kept him from organizing a campaign and that validates his request to postpone the vote a couple of months. Fortunately, the Latin and European democrats cultivated by the Sandinistas are still pressing them to open the elections. The foreign parties are also warning Mr. Cruz to ensure that his coalition does not make arbitrary demands. If the Sandinistas are half as confident of their popular appeal as they claim, they will make the right move soon.

The House of Representatives has voted to cut off U.S. funds for the Nicaraguan guerrillas. The Senate is unlikely to follow suit. The difference will be resolved in a context that has changed in the time that Congress has been addressing this issue. The new factor is the possibility that the insurgency is one factor inclining the Sandinistas to consider broadening the elections. The insurgents have agreed to impose a cease-fire if that happens.

We are torn on this one, having consistently opposed the U.S. role in the insurgency but seeing in the elections the single possible route to national reconciliation. Why do the insurgents consider accepting a cease-fire right now to show they mean it?

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### Gromyko Yes, Honecker No

As Mr. Gromyko commuted between New York and Washington last week, Erich Honecker must have reflected ruefully on his own aborted visit to the West. What is permitted to Jove is not permitted to an ally. Together, the visit which Moscow ordered and the visit which Moscow stopped say something important about the future of central Europe.

Over the last year there has been a significant disparity between Soviet foreign policy pronouncements and those of East European states. Moscow has presented the deployment of new NATO missiles in Western Europe as an almost apocalyptic catastrophe, walked out of arms control talks and unilaterally declared

a nuclear winter in East-West relations. East Berlin, Budapest, Bucharest, Warsaw and even Sofia have preferred to talk of damage limitations after the NATO deployment, of the need for a continued political dialogue with "responsible forces" in the West and of their desire for more Western trade and credits.

The humiliating public muddle in which Mr. Honecker was compelled to cancel his trip reflected the weakness, confusion and indecision of Soviet leaders. But Moscow is reasserting its control. East European leaders cannot expect permission to pursue better relations with Western Europe until Soviet leaders have sorted out their own relations with the Americans — and perhaps with each other.

— The Times (London)

## FROM OUR OCT. 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: China Opens Mongolia Line

PEKING — A notable illustration of Chinese capability in railway construction, and an incidental tribute to American education, has been furnished by the successful completion and opening of the Peking-Kalgan railway. This line, which connects Peking with the great trade routes of Mongolia, involving many difficult engineering problems, included a mile-long tunnel under the great wall at Nankou Pass. It was built under the direction of Chinese engineers, who were educated in America. It is the first Chinese line to be constructed without foreign aid of any kind, and it is pronounced by all experts to be equal to the best anywhere. At the dedicatory exercise in Nankou (on Oct. 2), Hsu-Shih-Chang, the president of the Board of Communication, declared that the development of railways is the universal desire of the Chinese people.

### 1934: Studebaker Selling in Europe

PARIS — International business has been interrupted in recent years, with all branches of commerce suffering, but in the automotive trade the American Studebaker is enjoying the best export traffic in the past five years. This is the statement made (on Oct. 2) by R.A. Hutchinson, regional director for Europe of the Studebaker Company, as he arrived for the Automobile Show in Paris. "Sales of the Studebaker export group — Studebaker cars and trucks, Pierce-Arrow cars, White and Indian trucks and buses — in less than eight months exceeded the total for every other entire year since 1929. Our business for the year to date is more than 50 percent larger than for all of 1933. Studebaker trucks continue to show the same rapid gain that has marked our business month by month since the introduction of the 1934 line early in the year," Mr. Hutchinson said.

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# Gromyko's Long Term Has Little to Show

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — It takes deeply rose-tinted bifocals to find grounds for President Reagan's claim of foreign policy "gains" during his administration. But measure the world from the Soviet side. Moscow's scorecard has been terrible.

The Soviet and American political calendars are so different that it is hard to fix a period for comparison. And Gromyko has served three leaders while Mr. Reagan has lived in the White House. Taking the Reagan years as base, Soviet diplomacy has been a resounding failure. (Over the longer term it looks even worse.)

The war in Afghanistan drags on five years after what was intended as quick, decisive surgery. It is beginning to be felt in Soviet families.

Lack of reaction during the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon was a serious setback for Moscow in the Middle East. A role has been regained at the cost of massive arms supplies to Syria, but it has not given Moscow added influence. The United States has lost ground, too, but not because of superior Soviet diplomacy, and Moscow cannot turn that to its own advantage.

Moscow has been prudent in Iran, and that doubtless saved it trouble, but its prospects have not improved. Soviet arms are flowing to Iraq again, but Iraq tilts increasingly westward.

The Kremlin can take a glint of satisfaction from the advancing communization of Ethiopia; but the important Somali base it built at Berbera is now at America's disposal. Mozambique and Angola, where it had high hopes, are dealing with South Africa and waffling on the brink of better

ties with America. Guinea slid out of the Soviet grasp. A pro-Communist coup in Cambodia failed. Moscow has mislaid its chances in Africa. Nothing in Latin America offers encouragement to the Soviet Union. True, the wars in Central America preoccupy the United States, but there are no Communist successes. And Cuba remains a heavy economic drain. Fidel Castro keeps trying to flirt with Washington. One day there may be a deal behind Moscow's back.

Confrontation with China has been averted. Still, basic antagonism persists. Beijing is getting along fairly well with Washington, despite initial gestures by Mr. Reagan that appeared to provide a chance for drawing China back toward the Soviet side. Hong Kong can no longer be expected to provide an opportunity to exploit.

Vietnam's continuing troubles in Cambodia block any chance of relaxation between Beijing and Hanoi. That is certainly not a minus, considering the importance of American-built Vietnamese bases now serving the Russians. But there have long been no gains. Decay of the troubled Philippine regime might offer good pickings one day. Moscow cannot do much about it, though, except prepare and hope. Asia generally has been a draw: no real losses, no momentum.

Europe, which matters most to the Kremlin, has taken the most effort and been the least rewarding.

A way was finally found to put the lid on Poland without taking huge risks. But Poland has not been

"normalized," as Czechoslovakia was after 1968; it is a running sore, hardly a loyal ally. All the Soviet allies but Romania stayed up on the Los Angeles Olympics and the planned visit to Bonn, but that amounted to little more than symbolic face-saving.

A lot of table-pounding kept the East Germans from showing off their growing involvement with West Germany. But they could not be made to use their harassment capacity to scare and cajole West Germany out of accepting American missiles. The East Germans are getting rather full of themselves.

Above all, the anti-Euro-missile campaign was a disaster. There were plenty of chances to compromise, but Moscow's hard line only consolidated Western allies instead of wedging them away from America. A superpower's threats are supposed to be taken seriously. That is the point of all those Russian missiles. Something went terribly wrong. Meanwhile, Western Communist parties are shrinking, as in France or Spain, or turning away from loyal support, as in Italy.

Soviet policy is stuck in concrete. Now it is Mr. Reagan who has seized the "peace initiative," not because he was quick but because Moscow bluffed and puffed so long. Finding a way out without backing down will not be easy.

The great Soviet arsenal has not brought commensurate political gains under Mr. Gromyko's long foreign policy stewardship. Moscow has stumbled into a dangerous impasse, even as Washington has been short on successes.

But the peace of the world is not a zero-sum game. Both sides could use better diplomacy.

The New York Times

## Deficit Control Is a Key to Full Economic Recovery

By Martin Feldstein and Kathleen Feldstein

WASHINGTON — Even before the start of the present recovery, most economists began sounding an early warning about the harmful effects of huge projected deficits. Yet, while projected deficits remain about \$200 billion a year for as far as the eye can see, the economy has enjoyed nearly two years of vigorous recovery and is advancing at a healthy and potentially sustainable pace.

Does all the good economic news mean that those early warnings were wrong? Is it possible that the projected deficits are not a problem? If they have actually helped to drive the economy out of recession, won't they continue to stimulate growth? The answer to these questions is simple: No, no, no.

The key to resolving this apparent puzzle is to understand that the adverse economic effects of the deficit are building up slowly. The negative effect of a long string of deficits may not be immediately visible, but if there is no legislative action to reduce the projected deficits, they will have a serious cumulative effect on America's economic future.

It is true that the U.S. government deficit helped to get the economy moving again in late 1982. That is why it would have been wrong to cancel or postpone the scheduled cuts in personal income tax rates. It was better for the government to pass up the potential tax revenue so that private individuals would have the ability to spend.

But while increasing consumer spending is helpful when the economy is in recession, increased national savings are essential for raising the long-term growth of the economy. That is the essential difference between "demand-side" economics and "supply-side" economics.

The demand-side approach correctly asserts that a stimulus to spending can help speed economic recovery during a recession. But the supply-side approach is also correct in emphasizing that savings provide funds for investments that raise productivity and growth. Trouble develops for the economy when sav-

ings are persistently diverted into financing a government deficit.

Whenever the federal government runs a deficit, it has to make up the shortfall by borrowing in the financial markets. The money it borrows in this way would otherwise be available for investment in business plants and equipment and in housing. Although deficits start reducing the level of investment immediately, it may take several years before the cumulative effect of lower investment in depressing growth is generally recognized.

In his recent remarks to the annual meeting of the World Bank and the IMF, President Reagan spoke of his desire for a period of increased world economic growth. He correctly pinned his hopes on the possibility of future gains in productivity. When there is an increase in the amount the labor force can produce, that gain in productivity can be transformed into higher wages without inflationary consequences. Productivity gains can thus mean

rising living standards for everyone.

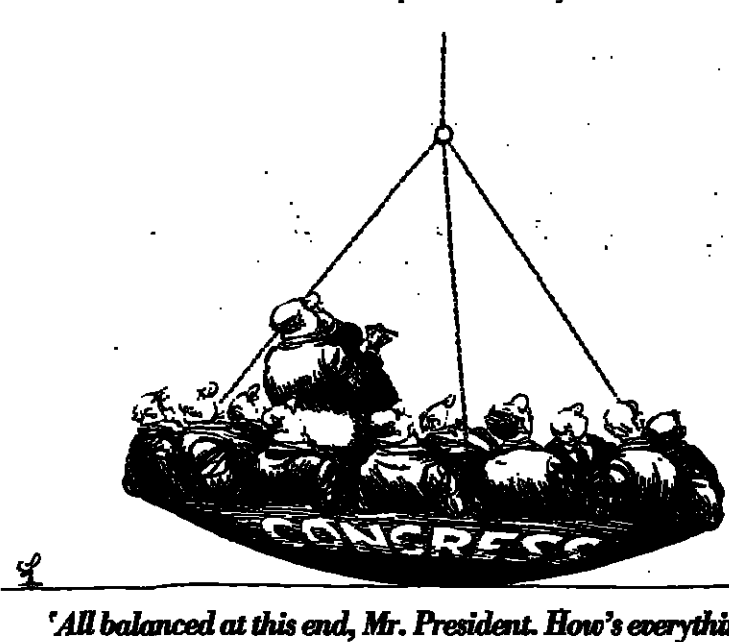
How can productivity rise? The only reliable way is through increased investment. A worker with more equipment is likely to be more productive. And the improvements in technology that the president referred to can be stimulated by a faster rate of investment in the newest types of equipment, and by the availability of lower-cost funds to finance corporate investment in research and development.

Investment in the United States is now being supported by an unprecedented inflow of foreign savings at an annual rate of more than \$100 billion — enough to offset more than half of the current volume of government borrowing. When the capital flow from abroad begins to shrink — and that will inevitably happen — the full effect of the deficit on domestic investment will become more apparent. Without any flow of foreign capital, the rate of new investment in American plants, equipment and housing would be one-third lower than it is now.

Although no one knows when the capital from abroad is going to dry up, America should not continue to live on borrowed time. To eliminate this risk and achieve the productivity gains and rising standard of living that the president (and every other American) wants, the deficit must be reduced in each future year.

When President Reagan campaigned four years ago, many things were on his agenda: lower inflation, reduced tax rates, stronger defense, less government spending on domestic programs, the balanced budget. He has accomplished all of these but the last. Those who question his determination to deal with the projected deficits in his second term should take note that, in this current campaign, the only promise on his economic agenda is to seek a balanced budget.

Martin Feldstein is the former chairman of President Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers; his wife, Kathleen, is also an economist. They contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.



## A Nicaraguan Reply: 'Open and Honest Elections'

By Miguel D'Escoto

The writer is foreign minister of Nicaragua.

MANAGUA — Stephen Rosenfeld's column "Some Possibilities in Central America" (Oct. 1) seriously mischaracterizes the election process now under way in Nicaragua. The main theme of Mr. Rosenfeld's article is that "the one test that counts" in determining whether the elections in Nicaragua this November are fair is whether opposition candidate Arturo Cruz "takes part."

This is a surprising and disturbing comment from a Washington Post editor whose newspaper reported, on the front page of its July 30 edition, that the "decision by Nicaragua's

Nicaragua. His real constituency, if any, is in Washington, not Managua.

Yet Mr. Rosenfeld opines that "the Sandinistas are scared of Cruz" and suggests that the government does not want him to run. Mr. Rosenfeld, with all due respect, has it backward.

The government is most anxious that Mr. Cruz and his coalition participate in the Nov. 4 elections for president, vice president and National Assembly, along with the other six

elections. Their demands are ever-shifting. No sooner does the government move to accommodate them than new ones appear.

After years of criticizing the government for not holding elections earlier, Mr. Cruz now complains that the elections come too soon. He wants the entire electoral process to be postponed to allow him sufficient time to make up the ground he allegedly lost when he chose not to enter the campaign when it began two months ago. He also demands that the elections be not only monitored by foreign governments (to which the government has agreed) but even controlled by them — something that no sovereign state would accept.

Democracy demands that a government allow its opposition a fair opportunity to obtain power in open and honest elections. This commitment, which my government pledged to honor when it came to power in 1979, is being fulfilled. But a "loyal opposition" is also a vital component of democracy. Do Mr. Cruz and his group merit such a title, when, in the Post's own words, they are "sabotaging the opposition's own goal of encouraging the growth of democratic pluralism" in Nicaragua?

The true test of the fairness of Nicaragua's elections is whether opposition parties are offered the opportunity to compete openly and honestly for political power. This, I submit, is the reality, as The Post's own reports confirm.

The true test of the opposition's commitment to democratic principles is whether, upon being given such an opportunity, it accepts the challenge. Instead of accepting the challenge of democracy, Mr. Cruz and his group choose to portray themselves as victims, their aim being to "embarrass the ruling Sandinistas." The government cannot force them to participate in the elections.

It is distressing to see Mr. Rosenfeld suggest that the U.S. Congress should continue to finance the Reagan administration's "covert war" because "with the terms of the Nicaraguan elections still unsettled, this may not be the right moment to take

the heat off Nicaragua." Does Mr. Rosenfeld believe it is legal or moral to use military force to influence "the terms of the Nicaraguan elections" — a purely internal matter? The International Court of Justice in The Hague has already ordered the United States to stop such interference in Nicaragua's affairs. Such intervention violates the most fundamental principles of international law. It has no place among law-abiding nations.

As a final matter, we Nicaraguans have reason to mistrust some of the sanctimonious concern for the fairness of our elections that we hear in the United States. The United States fully supported the Somoza family during its 45-year dictatorship and never once protested against the phony elections that were staged from time to time. Even now there is a long list of countries with which the United States has the most cordial relations although they have not had elections for many years. Democracy clearly is not the issue with which the Reagan administration is concerned.

These elections will be the first open and honest elections in Nicaragua's history. We invite Mr. Rosenfeld to come and see for himself.

The Washington Post

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Besides Bourkina Fasso

Besides Bourkina Fasso and Brunel, there are on this Earth countries such as Australia and New Zealand that deserve a few lines from time to time — and on something more essential than "7 Killed in Sydney Gang Battle" (Sept. 3). You might even sell a few more papers.

R. MERER, Beilstone Hill, Australia.

### Last Call to Absentees

It is still not too late to request an absentee ballot for the U.S. general election. Overseas Americans wishing to participate should immediately fill out the postcard application form obtainable at all U.S. consulates and send it to the appropriate office in the county of their last U.S. residence. Note: The majority of states re-

# A Satellite That Looks Westward

By Tom Wicker

This is the second of two articles.

NEW YORK — One of the strangest aspects of the division of Germany and Europe into Communist East and democratic West is that East Germany, one of the most repressive of the satellites, is blanketed by West German television.

It is hard to measure the impact, but West German officials recently interviewed in Bonn consider it significant. East Germans tuned into West German news programs are among the best informed people in any Communist country, something that must subtly influence government policy. Perhaps more important, East Germans get a clear view of the richer standard of material life in the West; that puts pressure on the regime to provide better living in the East — which it is hard-pressed to do.

Viewer ratings are believed to be higher in East Germany than in the West. In one area that West German television did not at first reach, the East German regime had to arrange for the broadcasts to be seen, to combat the absenteeism caused by people visiting elsewhere to watch them.

This bizarre situation is one of many developments between the Germans to which Moscow, as an official in Bonn told me, is "allergic" — so much so that Erich Honecker, the East German Communist leader, was recently forced by Soviet pressures to cancel a visit to Bonn.

Mr. Honecker, contrary to much discussion elsewhere, was not going to Bonn to negotiate the reunification of Germany, or anything approaching it. To do that he would have had to negotiate his country out of communism and the Warsaw Pact, and himself out of a job; and even if he should entertain such strange ideas, the Russians keep 20 divisions in East Germany to counter them.

Nor, in the opinion of Bonn officials, did Moscow believe that Mr. Honecker had such caustic cynicism hidden purposes. There is no "Polish problem" in East Germany, and no "Romanian" disposition to follow a separate foreign policy. It is believed in Bonn that the Russians put the questions on the Honecker visit for reasons that suggest as much about the Soviet Union as about increased exchanges between the two Germans.

Moscow is irritated, to begin with, that East Germany's interest in trade and other contacts with West Germany has continued after Bonn's decision to accept deployment of American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles — a decision bitterly opposed by the Russians. And that interest results in part from an economic situation that surely has Moscow worried.

The Soviet Union remains dependent upon grain imported from the West; lately its crude oil production has declined, so that it has had to cut back exports and raise the price to other Communist countries. For these and other economic reasons, the widening gap, for instance, between Soviet and Western technology — the Russians cannot meet the economic needs of their allies.

Thus, East Germany has good reason to trade with West Germany; the latter, for example, now ships part of its own imported oil to East Germany. Intra-German trade is particularly important to the Berlin regime because it needs the imports, and can pay for them with exports rather than with hard currency, of which East Germany is so short that it requires each visiting West German to change at least 25 Deutsche marks a day.

So Moscow's prestige and influence in East Germany are declining at least marginally as the latter's economic dependence on the West rises. Throughout Eastern Europe, in fact, the Russians have cause for worry — owing to economic needs they cannot fulfill, and to resentment at their deployment of short-range missiles to counter the new NATO missile force. Not only are the SS-20s and SS-23s unwelcome reminders of war; they also require the stationing of more Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia, East Germany and elsewhere.

With the Soviet leadership in doubt and likely to change at any moment, moreover, Moscow could not allow the other East European countries to think it could not or would not stop Mr. Honecker's visit, particularly since the ideas of "pan-Germanism" and "reunification" tend to panic those countries. Officials in Bonn believe that, in putting a stop to the visit, Moscow feared Eastern Europe's perception of it more than any actual consequences.

Not that the Russians do not have reason to fear continuing exchanges, however limited, between the two Germans; at the least, a West German deputy suggested to me, exchanges are bound to make the East German regime "more German," if not yet less Communist.

The New York Times

## Correction

Due to a transmission error, a column by Joyce R. Starr ("A Nonpeace Israeli Can Live With," Sept. 25) inaccurately described secret talks between King Hussein and Israeli leaders. It should have said there had been more than 500 hours of talks.



## Living Like a King in Morocco

Wedding Lets Nation Forget Problems, Assert Tradition

By Edward Schumacher

New York Times Service

FEZ, Morocco — It seemed a medieval scene in a fairy-tale kingdom. Princess Lalla Mariem, the daughter of King Hassan II, was marrying, and subjects from all around the kingdom came to pay tribute.

For five days in mid-September, the subjects joined in parties at the palace or danced in parades. They wore gifts of sugar and incense, of dates and henna cream, often carrying them in silver chests balanced on the backs of camels or mules.

Squads of white-robed men marched to the cacophony of drums and long horns past the king, who sat under a green canopy before the palace gates. Queen Sofia of Spain and Riza Pahlavi, son of the former Shah of Iran, were among the hundreds of guests from around the world.

In a time of economic distress, of high unemployment and an \$11-billion foreign debt that the nation has had to refinance, the spectacle and splendor might have seemed out of place. But the ties to tradition remain strong in modern-day Morocco.

"I expect our kings to still live like kings," said a middle-aged engineer, and the rare Moroccan who complained. Although the

palace discreetly shielded the private parties from publicity, the public festivities were broadcast live on national television.

"It's not my ceremony, but a ceremony for all Moroccans," the king said in an interview.

Hassan, 55, once a playboy, today cultivates the image of a traditional Arab monarch, larger than life, and for good reason: It is a base of his legitimacy.

Photographs of the king hang in offices, shops and even many homes. Officially titled Commander of the Faithful, he traces his ancestry to the Prophet Mohammed and regularly lectures the *ulema*, or priests, on Islamic doctrine.

The king does not claim divine infallibility, but subtly tries to cloak himself with an aura of wisdom. The daily decisions of government are left to mere mortals. But when the king publicly enters into a decision, it is accompanied by heavy propaganda that makes the decision appear to be the only correct thing to do.

The play to tradition by itself would not explain the king's great popularity today were it not that he is also in the vanguard of the country's modernization. In addition to promoting education and technology, King Hassan is leading, and thus trying to control, a political evolution.

Under the "constitutional monarchy" established by his father, Mohammed V, on independence from France in 1956, the king encouraged the formation of political parties; even ordering some of them to be the "loyal opposition."

A parliament serves as a forum for political debate.

Moroccans appear to accept easily the mix of medieval and modern.

"There is no schizophrenia here," said Fatima Merikani, a sociologist at Mohammed V University in Rabat.

People of all classes and ages switch daily between wearing hooded robes called *jellabas* and Western clothes, including skintight bathing suits on the country's many beaches. Alcohol, too, is common.

Yet a bus driver stops in the burning sun in the middle of the Sahara to pray to Mecca, and most Moroccans go weekly to their local Turkish bath for an aromatic dousing.



Moroccans taking gifts to the royal palace in Fez where the king's daughter was married.

But Morocco, unlike most Arab countries, escaped centuries of Turkish conquest and endured only about 40 years as a French colony.

Its sense of national identity is strong, giving it what foreign and Moroccan scholars say is a security to assimilate change without feeling disoriented.

That change is particularly evident concerning women. A Moroccan woman, Nawal Moutawakil, running in the 400-meter hurdles at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in August, won the first gold medal ever by any Arab or African woman.

Nawal is not an exception, but a movement," Miss Merikani said.

Although most older women are illiterate, kept that way when they were young, women who came of

age in the 1960s have moved into top jobs in universities, hospitals and government ministries.

Nearly a million of Morocco's 21 million people work abroad. Now the royal family will add one more. Princess Lalla married Fouad Filali, 28, an investment banker and consultant to Sears World Trade in New York, where the couple will live.

## U.S. Official Fears Rise In Air Traffic Hazards

By Richard Widkin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The vice chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board says that inquiries into nine recent aircraft collision hazards had increased the agency's concern about potential saturation of the air traffic system.

One actual collision resulted in the crash of a small airliner. The official, Patricia A. Goldman, told a Senate hearing Monday that if the only short-term solution was to re-impose flight restrictions, then the Federal Aviation Administration "must be prepared to bite this bullet."

Earlier, the administrator of the FAA, Vice Admiral Donald D. Engen, said at the hearing that Vice President George Bush's plane, Air Force Two, had been involved in such an incident Sunday. While it was never in danger, the agency chief said, the four-engine Boeing 707 came closer to a small twin-propeller Cessna ahead of it than the rules allowed.

Admiral Engen, a retired navy pilot, said a controller at his agency's Cleveland air-traffic center had seen on his radar scope that Air Force Two, which was climbing, would not have the required legal separation when it reached the smaller plane's altitude. But by the time he radioed new instructions, it was too late to prevent the violation of legal separation standards.

The closest the Bush plane came to the Cessna ahead of it was apparently three-quarters of a mile horizontally and 500 feet vertically. The rules require separation by five miles horizontally or 1,000 feet vertically.

Admiral Engen said at the hearing that, despite "media reports of safety problems in the air traffic system, factual data showed that the safety of the system is continuing to improve." He said the number of confirmed near-collisions had gone steadily down, to 286 last year from 539 in 1980, and to 178 in the first eight months of this year.

## U.S. Court Rules Schools Can Sue Asbestos Makers

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A U.S. district court judge in Philadelphia has approved a suit against 55 asbestos manufacturers on behalf of the nation's primary and secondary schools. It would be the first nationwide class action for property damage arising out of a product liability question.

According to the U.S. Department of Education, about 14,000 of the nation's 36,000 public school districts and private schools have asbestos in their ceilings or in pipe and boiler insulation. The fibers, when inhaled, have been known to cause cancer and a variety of lung problems.

"In my view the school asbestos litigation is uniquely suitable to class action treatment," Judge James McGarr Kelly wrote in the decision issued Friday. "Instead of hundreds of thousands of school asbestos cases in separate forums, the litigation would be concentrated in a single forum, thereby economizing litigation expenses."

The Department of Education has estimated that it will cost the schools \$1.4 billion to remove the asbestos. About 50 school districts have already filed their own lawsuits against the asbestos companies.

Under Judge Kelly's ruling, school districts that have already spent money to remove asbestos would be able to use the class action to recover their costs from the asbestos companies. As other schools incur such expenses, they too will be able to seek compensation.

## 4 Blacks Die In Protests in South Africa

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Four black South Africans were killed Tuesday as protests flared in black communities around Johannesburg as tens of thousands of students boycotted classes.

A police spokesman said three 17-year-olds were killed after a delivery van they had attacked with stones plowed into a crowd of 300 protesters in the black township of Kwa-Thema, east of Johannesburg.

He said 10 persons were arrested. The fourth victim was battered to death by black youths in Soweto, the spokesman said.

The violence followed several days of relative calm in townships where at least 40 people were killed last month. The renewed unrest coincided with continued boycotts of classes in black schools, involving more than 100,000 students.

In an effort to stem dissent, police on Tuesday detained Pope Molefe, a leading opponent of apartheid, a spokesman for the Law and Order Ministry said.

He said Mr. Molefe, secretary-general of the United Democratic Front, was detained after being sought by police since late August. His detention was carried out under the country's internal security act, which allows detention for a period of six months, but can be extended. The president of the United Democratic Front, Archie Gumede, is one of six South African dissidents who have taken refuge inside the British consulate in Durban.

On Tuesday the British government said it had assured the dissidents they would not be forced to leave the consulate.

## A Small Crack Appears in Apartheid

Government Accepts Black Presence in Cape Region

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The government, reversing a policy spanning almost three decades, has decided to allow black people in the Western Cape region to take out 99-year leases on their houses rather than rent them.

The decision, made during a congress of the ruling National Party last week, seemed an acknowledgment, South African commentators said, that economic and demographic realities had prevailed over an ideology designed to keep the Western Cape area empty of black people.

The ideology, they said, held that the Cape would provide a last redoubt against a sea of blackness, so it was declared what was called a Colored Labor Preference Area. That meant that those people of mixed race, called colored in South Africa, would be preferred for jobs while all-black people were supposed to be removed.

In the face of some opposition at the congress last week, President Pieter W. Botha said the preference for colored people was to be abandoned. Ninety-nine-year leases were introduced elsewhere in South Africa several years ago, leaving the Western Cape as the only area where black permanence remained unacknowledged.

The decision also appeared to reflect the failure of policies known as "influx control" to keep the Cape white and colored. Influx control was designed to limit black urbanization.

Since 1955, the black population around Cape Town has more than tripled, to 230,000, an estimated 80,000 of them deemed to be illegal squatters. Some of the approaches to Cape Town are fringed with ramshackle squatter camps because the authorities refused to permit the construction of houses for blacks.

The government's response to the black presence in the Cape has been twofold. Black people deemed to be "illegal" residents in squatter camps have been raided by the authorities and their makeshift houses have been destroyed. Others have been sent back by bus to Ciskei and Transkei, nominally independent "homelands," where there is little work for a growing population.

Additionally, the authorities have created a vast new township called Kayelitsha, to which the authorities want all "legal" black people to move and where, on land reclaimed from windswept dunes in the Cape Flats, they will be able to take out 99-year leases.

U.S. Cities' Boycott Urged

The 100 biggest cities in the United States are being called upon to launch an economic boycott of South Africa by withdrawing hundreds of millions of dollars in investments from companies doing business with the white-ruled republic, Reuters reported from Boston.

Spearheading the campaign is Mayor Raymond Flynn of Boston, who says he hopes the resulting financial pressure will help bring about an end to "the oppressive system of apartheid." The direct target of Mr. Flynn's lobbying efforts are the approximately 350 U.S. companies and financial institutions with ties to South Africa.

The State Department estimates that the companies have direct investments in South Africa totaling \$2.3 billion, while private estimates place the amount much higher.

A joint U.S. congressional committee approved legislation Monday that would ban U.S. banks from making loans to the South African government, according to a Reuters report from Washington. The ban would also apply to government-owned companies, such as South African Airways.

## 450,000 Filipinos Face Malnutrition, Death As Typhoon Aid Lags

By Abby Tan

Washington Post Service

MANILA — Starvation and severe malnutrition threaten 450,000 Filipino victims of recent disastrous typhoons because of inadequate food aid from foreign and local sources, according to the director of the largest private relief agency in the Philippines.

In an interview Monday, Francis Carlin, of the Catholic Relief Services, said three persons have died from eating wild roots on Siargao Island in Surigao, in northeastern Mindanao, the province hardest hit when the typhoon called Ike hit the Philippines a month ago.

Severe malnutrition among children is becoming apparent in many remote areas that have not yet received any form of relief, Mr. Carlin said. Diplomats and officials from international aid agencies who have visited the affected areas say villagers have no money for transport or to buy rice.

The typhoon and an earlier one affected 2.4 million Filipinos in the north and central Philippines. Of these, Mr. Carlin said, 450,000 are said to be the hardest hit.

"I see mass starvation and severe malnutrition unless adequate food and shelter are provided immediately," he said.

Catholic Relief Services receives 75 percent of its funds from the U.S. government and operates the largest relief network in the Philippines through the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Carlin estimated the total foreign and local donations of food, medicine and cash at about \$23 million, which, he said, is inadequate.

Of this, \$18 million came from foreign governments such as the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, West Germany and

Belgium and international aid agencies. The financially strapped Philippine government provided \$4 million and another \$1.5 million was raised from local charities.

Mr. Carlin said he requested three months' supply of rice, or \$7.5 million, but Monday received only \$2.2 million, or enough to buy one month's supply of rice from the U.S. Agency for International Development. The U.S. Embassy here gave \$50,000 in cash to the Philippine government and AID is providing another \$1 million to rebuild electricity lines in Surigao.

But Mr. Carlin said what is needed is food.

Sylvia Montes, Philippine minister for social services and development, has denied earlier reports of starvation or lack of food and said the problem was one of logistics.

The Manila representative for the United Nations Children's Fund, Stephen Umemoto, said the outer islands are not receiving enough attention, partly because of disruption in transportation.

## Dioxin Plaintiffs Seek \$5.3-Billion in Missouri

The Associated Press

ST. LOUIS — People forced from their homes when the deadly chemical dioxin was discovered in their communities are seeking more than \$5.3 billion in damages for injuries and illnesses they say are related to the toxic substance.

The suits, filed Monday in St. Louis Circuit Court, represent 354 people from Times Beach, Missouri, and other communities, with each plaintiff asking minimum damages of \$15 million. Named as defendants were Syntex Agribusiness Inc., Northeastern Pharmaceutical & Chemical Co. and each of its individual trustees.

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## INSIGHTS

## Uncle Sam Ranks 28th Among 100 Of the Principal Advertisers in U.S.

By Irvin Molotsky  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Can U.S. savings bonds and enlistments in the army be sold the same way as toothpaste and beer?

Apparently so, for the federal government is ranked 28th by the magazine Advertising Age on its annual list of the nation's 100 leading advertisers, just a whisker behind Chrysler at No. 27 and a fair amount ahead of No. 29, the RCA Corp.

Enough government officials were sufficiently persuaded last year to spend \$228,857,200 for advertising.

That is not much compared to the giants: No. 1, Procter & Gamble, at \$773,818,300; or No. 2, Sears, Roebuck, at \$732,500,000. But it is an account large enough to warm a lot of hearts on Madison Avenue.

It puts Uncle Sam's messages behind McDonald's hamburgers (No. 16) and Amheuser-Busch's beers (No. 20), but ahead of the Pillsbury Doughboy (No. 34), IBM's Charlie Chaplin reincarnation (No. 58) and most of the country's manufacturers of pills and potions, chocolates and chewing gum.

An agency that has increased its advertising substantially recently is the quasi-independent U.S. Postal Service. Its advertising grew from \$20 million in 1982 to \$29.6 million last year, and by the Advertising Age estimate, could reach \$38 million this year. "There is no question that we had the increase," said James Van Loozen, a spokesman for the Postal Service. "You may ask, 'If we are a monopoly, why advertise?'"

THE answer, Mr. Van Loozen said, is that some Postal Service programs are profitable and become more profitable with more advertising, and one of these is philately. Stamp collecting has such a special charm to the Postal Service that one would suspect that the originator of it must have been a salesman — people buy stamps but do not put a burden on the mails by using them to send letters.

The Postal Service likes to use symbols — the eagle on its Express Mail envelopes is meant to signify reliability, Mr. Van Loozen said — and that old standby of advertising, the endorsement.

Amtrak has also had a recent increase in advertising spending and, although Advertising Age includes it and the Postal Service in the list of government agencies, the passenger rail service differs. "We are not a federal agency," said John Jacobson, Amtrak's director of public information. "We are a federally chartered quasi-public corporation. The minute you get the first dollar in subsidies, it creates confusion about your status."

### Washington Inc.: Selling the Government

Government advertising spending in 1983. Figures in millions of dollars.

POSTAL SERVICE	\$29.6
AMTRAK	\$20.8
U.S. MINT	\$5.5
FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE	\$4.8
OTHER	\$14.4

Source: Advertising Age

Amtrak got 44 percent of its revenues from Congress last year, Mr. Jacobson said. Some of that went toward the \$20.8 million it spent for advertising, which Advertising Age calculated as a 21-percent increase from the previous year.

"The vast majority of the ads were on television and radio and in newspapers and magazines," Mr. Jacobson said. "It was broad-based, generic advertising to make the passenger train alternative an option people would consider."

ADVERTISING has been closely identified with the military ever since the James Montgomery Flagg recruitment poster of World War I. This remains true today, with the Defense Department, at \$153.8 million last year, by far the largest advertising spender among government agencies.

In military and other advertising, the federal government usually pays both for the production of the advertisements and for their air time on radio and television or their space in newspapers and magazines and on billboards. But in many cases, the government pays for the production and the advertising media contribute the time and space for their display as a public service.

This was the case with advertisements encouraging recipients of pension checks and the like to deposit them directly into banks, which would save the Treasury Department money by reducing paperwork. These advertisements depicted elderly people avoiding being mugged at the first of the

month, and thus "played on people's fears," said William Rhatigan, Washington vice president of the Advertising Council, the nonprofit organization that coordinates the campaigns.

Another such advertisement that plays on people's fears is one for the Department of Transportation to discourage drunken driving. To the music of the Michael Jackson song, "Beat It," beer glasses are shown clinking together, followed by four high school students getting into a car. It ends with a picture of four skeletons in high school varsity jackets, said Mr. Rhatigan, who said he finds the advertisement extremely effective.

Other advertisements that get free space or air time include those for the Peace Corps, U.S. savings bonds and for preventing forest fires (Smoky the Bear has been around since 1942). They also include campaigns against drug abuse and for giving members of the National Guard and Reserve time off for both their summer service and a vacation.

The value of all the donated time and space for these advertisements, Mr. Rhatigan said, is \$419 million. If that free time and space were added to the \$228.8 million actually spent by the federal government, it would catapult Washington Inc. beyond Coca-Cola's soft drinks, beyond Nabisco's cookies, beyond even General Motors' car and into third place on the Advertising Age list.

But still behind Sears and Procter & Gamble.

## With Euthanasia Growing, Some Rules Emerge

Troubled Patients, Doctors, Relatives Seek Ways to Return Dignity to Death

(Continued from Page 1)

health, education and welfare under President Jimmy Carter.

IN Milwaukee on that autumn morning of Sept. 14, 1983, Dr. Allan Kagan told Mr. Dohr's wife, Ruth, and his daughters, Barbara and Carol, that Mr. Dohr had suffered irreversible brain damage and would soon die. At that meeting, according to police affidavits, the Dohr family asked the doctor to disconnect Mr. Dohr's life-support system. Dr. Kagan refused.

Like many other hospitals, St. Michael's has had to develop guidelines to determine how long, given the new medical technology, some critically ill patients are kept alive by machines and doctors' decisions.

St. Michael's policy states, "When a patient's life is being sustained solely by extraordinary life-prolonging measures and there is no hope of recovery, or death is imminent, the patient may have these life-prolonging measures discontinued by the attending physician."

Later, Dr. Kagan acknowledged that while he could have acceded to the family's wishes that morning, he decided not to because, even with life-support, death was imminent.

According to his own statements to the police, Mr. Engel, the nurse, knew the times of the doctors' rounds on his floor. He also knew how the life-sustaining machinery worked. At 6 P.M., shortly after coming on duty, he stood quietly by Mr. Dohr's bed, where, as Mr. Engel put it later, his patient was "maintaining his existence but not his life."

The nurse turned off the alarm systems on Mr. Dohr's heart monitor and on the respirator. He disconnected Mr. Dohr's oxygen supply. He waited for six to eight minutes until there was no heartbeat.

Then he reconnected the oxygen supply and summoned a doctor, who pronounced Mr. Dohr dead at 6:10 P.M. Shortly after, Mr. Engel notified the Dohr family that their husband and father had died peacefully and without pain.

EIGHT months later, Mr. Engel, who had talked of his act with colleagues, one of whom was married to a police officer, was formally charged in a criminal complaint with practicing medicine without a license, a misdemeanor.

In a detailed statement that urged area hospitals to study the case for their own guidelines, E. Michael McCann, the district attorney, said that under the circumstances Mr. Dohr's breathing apparatus could have been "quite properly terminated," but only by a physician.

"Mr. Engel contends," Mr. McCann said, "that his motive was laudable, i.e., to let nature take its course and spare Mr. Dohr his last comatose hours as the family wished. The law looks, however, not to motive but to intention, and Mr. Engel intentionally and willfully arrogated to himself and acted out a role the law has reserved to the physician."

Mr. Engel, a graduate of Marquette University and an Air Force veteran, pleaded no contest to the charges.

"This kind of thing goes on all over the country every day," William E. Coffey, the nurse's attorney, said in an interview. "Without legal guidance and with so much fear in our brave new world, most doctors seem rendered impotent, doing nothing. Without up-to-date laws to guide people, the anguished decisions become ad hoc."

"You must recognize that Mr. Engel is a sensitive, decent human being who did a wrong based on the highest motive, dignity for a human being's last moments on Earth, in part because no one else would do anything, Mr. Engel did wrong — he admits it — but he is not entirely to blame."

According to the lawyer, Mr. Engel is returning to school but will not work as a nurse pending an Oct. 12 disciplinary hearing before the State Board of Nursing, which can suspend or revoke his license.

"You know," Mr. Coffey adds, "if Mr. Engel had not been so candid with his colleagues and with the district attorney, no one would have known and no one could have done anything. It makes you wonder, doesn't it?"

IN this age of machine medicine, there is no longer a universally accepted definition of euthanasia.

Elderly hearts that fail, too tired to continue on their own, can be restarted time after time. Nutritional liquids can bypass malfunctioning stomachs around the clock. Lungs too weak to work on their own can be force-fed oxygen indefinitely. Is unplugging a life-sustaining machine murder, or is it simply allowing nature to take its course?

In many cases it is not a passive patient awaiting a doctor's decision. A growing patient's rights movement is challenging traditional roles in health care, with patients demanding more say in decisions affecting their own treatment.

Spurred by increasingly active "right-to-die" groups, millions of Americans have signed "living wills" ordering that no "heroic measures" or extraordinary care be administered in the event of serious illness if their prognosis for a return to fairly normal life is poor.

"People are paying more attention to the quality of life instead of just the quantity of life," said A.J. Levinson, executive director of New York City's Council on Dying.

Using seminars, sample wills, literature on euthanasia and other methods, Mrs. Levinson's group along with the Society for the Right to Die, also in New York, have in recent years helped push nearly two dozen states to recognize, after a fashion, various forms of living wills.

The precise legal protection afforded doctors and hospitals remains uncertain, however, while the wills' wording ("my dying shall not be artificially prolonged") is often vague enough to leave many loopholes for fearful doctors.

I am 82 years old," Harriet E. Shulan told the medical team in her hospital room in Phoenix, Arizona, "and I don't want this done."

Nonetheless, the life-sustaining tubes were inserted up her nose and down her throat and into her arms. "Annabelle," the patient cried as her daughter entered the room, "how can you do this to me? Don't let me live like a vegetable!"

Thus began a monthlong emotional and legal struggle last spring that could not have happened two decades ago. Mrs. Shulan, a widow since 1961, was still working in the family's jewelry store in Canton, Ohio, on her 72d birthday in 1974. Even in her mid-70s she was socially active and played golf three times a week. But she began to suffer heart problems and moved to Arizona to be near her daughter, Annabelle Lurie.

In 1979 Mrs. Shulan rejected doctors' suggestions that she undergo heart bypass surgery, choosing medication instead. In 1980 a cancerous breast tumor was removed, and she underwent six weeks of radiation therapy. She was



Thomas P. Engel, who became the center of a euthanasia controversy.

still active, however, both socially and in her beloved garden.

But last fall her energies began to wane seriously. In February she was briefly hospitalized, released and then re-admitted. According to Mrs. Lurie, the doctors wanted to perform a triple bypass, replacing three sections of clogged artery near her heart.

"She was in extreme pain," Mrs. Lurie recalls now, "but she kept saying no, she was 'too old' for such things."

After several days the weakening Mrs. Shulan told her doctors, "Do whatever." On Feb. 17 they performed a double bypass. For several days she seemed to hold her own, but then her condition worsened. She would not eat properly and was too weak even to cough out body fluids.

Her daughter agreed to the "temporary" placement of her mother on a respirator, not realizing how difficult it would be to have the machine turned off later. As days passed, Mrs. Shulan, who could not talk because of the tubes in her throat, wrote numerous notes saying, "Please let me die." But the daughter refused. Mrs. Shulan tried to remove the tubes herself. So her hands were strapped to the bed.

Dr. Jerome Targovnik told me, Mrs. Shulan's daughter recalled later, "that he'd give anything to take her off the respirator, but the laws of Arizona are such that if he did, he would be aiding and abetting a suicide." Mrs. Shulan's "living will" was useless in that state.

On several visits, Mrs. Shulan took her daughter's hand and tried to get her to unfasten the tubes. Mrs. Lurie explained that she could not do that. And then her mother, Mrs. Shulan, tearfully remembers now, "withdrew into a little world of her own, because life was just too intolerable."

On March 23, Mrs. Lurie, her sister Carol Bloomberg, and their attorneys stood before Judge Thomas O'Toole in Superior Court in Phoenix, along with lawyers for Good Samaritan Hospital, which did not oppose Mrs. Lurie's request for a restraining order to stop the hospital from treating her mother so that she could "die with dignity."

"It is not suicide," Mrs. Lurie's lawyer, Howard Snyder, argued. "All we are doing is terminating medical treatment and letting nature take its course, and there is a big difference."

The hospital was concerned about being sued for violating its patient's civil rights. The daughters waived that right. And shortly after 5 P.M., Judge O'Toole signed the order.

At 7 P.M. it was delivered to the hospital. Mrs. Shulan's daughters entered their mother's room. They explained what had happened in court. They explained what would happen in the room then. Their mother nodded. The tubes were disconnected.

Twenty minutes later, Mrs. Shulan died. Mrs. Lurie cannot calculate the emotional toll of her mother's last months. Financially, however, the bills totaled more than \$117,000, paid by Blue Cross and Medicare.

"The whole nation was paying to keep my mother alive when she didn't want to be kept alive like that," said a tearful Mrs. Lurie. "Mother had a good life. I'm not crying about her death, but for the way she had to go."

THE changing American attitudes toward medical care and death and who controls them can be seen in opinion polls.

This June, 1,595 Americans were surveyed at random by The New York Times-CBS News Poll. "Medical technology now enables doctors to prolong the lives of many people who are terminally ill," respondents were told. "Do you believe doctors should stop using these techniques if the patient asks, even if that means the patient will die?"

Fully 77 percent agreed that patients should be allowed to ask that treatment be stopped. Only 15 percent said no, and 8 percent said they did not know.

The National Opinion Research Center has been asking a different but related question on euthanasia since 1947: "When a person has a disease that cannot be cured, do you think doctors should be allowed by law to end the patient's life by some painless means if the patient and his family request it?"

In the 1947 survey, 37 percent of the respondents answered yes. By 1973, slightly over half agreed, and last year 63 percent of the respondents were in favor of letting the doctor end the patient's life.

Edna Leach was admitted to the General Medical Center in Akron, Ohio, on July 27, 1980. She was having difficulty breathing.

Two days later, the 70-year-old Mrs. Leach, a victim of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, a fatal illness known as Lou Gehrig's disease, experienced heart failure. Her heart was restarted, and the former dressmaker was placed on life-support systems. But, according to court docu-

ments, Mrs. Leach remained "in a chronic vegetative state."

Her husband, Gifford, who was also 70 then, says he believes his wife died that night and that doctors just kept her bodily functions "alive." They had connected Mrs. Leach to a respirator without consulting the family and then would not disconnect it. "From that day on," Mr. Leach said, "she never recognized me."

The case is common. The family wanted to let a patient die, the hospital said it could not agree. But the Leach case could set a significant legal precedent.

When Mr. Leach had himself declared his wife's guardian and then petitioned to remove her life-support systems, the doctors resisted, saying that Mrs. Leach was still responding to deep pain. But Probate Judge Bill Spicer sided with the family and issued an order to disconnect the systems.

The family's doctor and two dozen others refused. Finally, 30 miles away, the family found Dr. Gene Samuelson, who was also a Lutheran minister. On Jan. 5, 1981, in the presence of court observers and praying family members, Dr. Samuelson disconnected the respirator. Mrs. Leach, who had been in the hospital 162 days, died 26 minutes later.

Nearly a year after, upon receiving a hospital bill for more than \$64,000, Mr. Leach filed a \$126-million lawsuit against the hospital and the doctors, charging that the extended, unwanted treatment violated Mrs. Leach's constitutional rights. After numerous procedural disputes and appeals, the case is now awaiting a trial date.

WHAT'S important about the Leach case, said Mrs. Levinson of Concern for Dying, the euthanasia group, "is that for the first time doctors, who have always been claiming they fear lawsuits if they don't do the maximum for a patient, may be taught a lesson that they are also responsible if they treat a patient against his or her wishes."

"What needs to be taught to doctors and patients," says B.J. Anderson, associate general counsel to the American Medical Association, "is when it is appropriate to resuscitate — to keep people alive — and when it is not. This is from an ethical, an emotional and a financial point of view. The most expensive days of a person's life now are those just before death."

With 80 percent of American deaths now occurring in institutions and with most Americans now dealing with a number of medical specialists instead of a single family doctor, the average American patient is making new demands.

"People don't believe anymore in being passive recipients of medical care," said Leonard H. Glantz, associate professor of health at Boston University's Schools of Medicine and Public Health. "They want to choose their care, to be involved. And that also means to be involved in refusing some medical treatment, a real challenge to tradition. What technology has done is give us a choice."

According to Mr. Glantz, among others, the profound question is: Do you use a technology just because it exists?

"What is this technology designed for?" Mr. Glantz asked. "It was designed for the unexpected heart stoppage, for the emergency room to gain time to help a victim. It was not designed to take a cancer-stricken elderly man with six weeks to live and when his heart stops, to get him going again so he can live six more weeks in a painful fog."

"You must justify technology's use in every instance. To treat every patient with every technology is to treat him for the doctor's benefit, for his fear of malpractice, not for the patient's well-being. Today we're dealing with the magic of death complicated by the magic of technology."

ON March 18, 1983, Hans Florian went to visit his wife, Johanna, in her nursing home in Hollywood, Florida.

Once a successful businesswoman and animated conversationalist, Mrs. Florian, 62, was suffering from advanced Alzheimer's disease, an irreversible degeneration of the brain with symptoms of severe senility. She lived in her bed. She would not talk. And she spent much of her time screaming.

Mr. Florian pushed his wife's wheelchair down the nursing home hall that day and into a stairwell. There, moments later, workers heard a gunshot. They found Mrs. Florian slumped in her wheelchair, fatally shot in the head. Mr. Florian was standing there quietly, holding the smoking pistol and weeping.

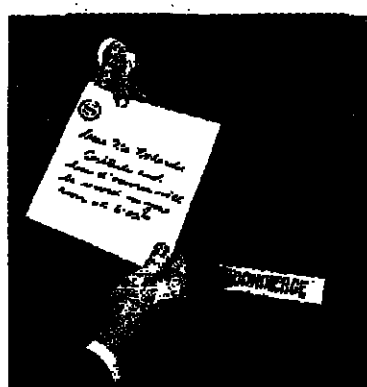
Thirteen days later the district attorney went to a grand jury seeking an indictment against Mr. Florian for first-degree murder and the use of a firearm in a felony. One assistant district attorney called it "a classic first-degree murder case." But the grand jury, a panel composed of average citizens, refused to vote an indictment. The 79-year-old Mr. Florian went free.



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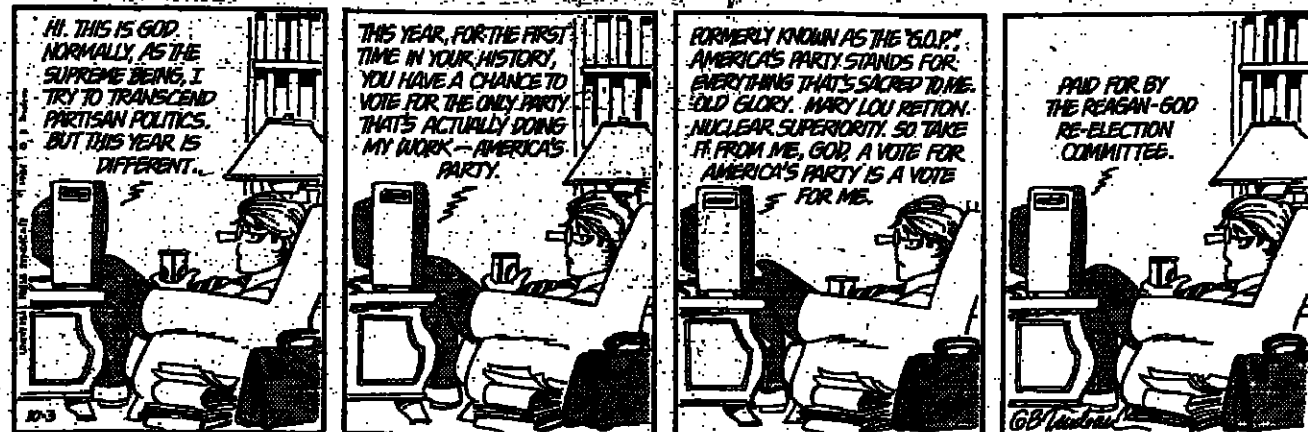
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## ARTS / LEISURE

## DOONESBURY



## Johnny Copeland: Taking Texas Blues to the World

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS — They say Texas is a state of mind — wide, open and abundant. Texas blues has all of that, but it is also beautiful and not many people know about it yet. Rooted in the styles of fellow Texans T-Bone Walker and Gate-mouth Brown, Johnny Copeland has recently begun moving it out into the world.

"Anybody from Chicago can go anywhere and make some money because the Chicago people have done a wonderful job promoting their blues," Copeland's enthusiasm is, somehow, muted. "The audience thinks that if it's Chicago it must be authentic. Nobody ever went out and got us famous in Texas." He is easily opened up, though, and you've succeeded when he begins to laugh between and behind his words: "Why are they letting them call you Chicago blues? I said to [Texan] Albert Collins. He said, 'I never thought about it.'"

It is as if he acquired good humor more than inherited it, and it must have taken willpower to preserve it despite experiences that would have soured many others. Once he co-wrote a song with a friend who wrote for a popular singer. The friend brought it into the studio and much to his surprise the singer's producer decided to record it then and there. The producer gave him \$25 for 50 percent of the royalties. The record was a hit. The friend did not even mention Copeland.

Born in Haynesville, Louisiana, in 1937, Copeland got his first guitar at the age of 10, after his father died, and played it in the fields around Magnolia, Arkansas, where he and his mother had moved. When they moved again, to Houston, he met Joe Hughes and they formed the Dukes of Rhythm, which began to work along the Gulf Coast.

One night, after a job, he went to hear Johnny Ace, who killed himself later that night playing in a Texas nightclub. The death moved Copeland profoundly and he quit the Dukes of Rhythm a few days later.

When Collins decided to leave the band he was leading to find another style, Copeland was hired to replace him on guitar. The piano player took over as leader. They worked one or two nights a week for peanuts. Copeland did not think the band had much of a future because the piano player, who had a day job, was not hungry enough. So when Frank Newman, everybody called him Big Frank — offered him a weekend in West Texas for \$25 a night, more work than he had and more money than he was making, he took it. When they got out there none of the jobs materialized.

Feeling bad about that, Big Frank helped Copeland get hired by his brother's Houston club, Shady's Playhouse. Shady's management liked the way Copeland carried himself, and he was soon fronting the band. He was 18.

He crisscrossed the state, went in and out of Shady's for a few years. He toured with Otis Redding and Eddie Floyd in the '60s, became a small name in soul music. Basically he was moving a lot, going nowhere. He grew tired of playing other people's music, but when he played his own, Hughes, who had taught him the blues, would say: "You ain't playing it right."

"That's just the way I play it," he'd answer.

Looking for space to think, he took a job loading food on planes at Hobby airport. Some months later, having decided to do it his way come what may, he formed a band with five horns leaning heavily on jazz. His band was in demand, and all of this time he had been writing songs, selling some of them, recording songs by others. A few had become local hits, but somehow he never ended up with anything after the final accounting.

That's the way it was down in Texas. Copeland went to Los Angeles in 1970 and cut a record with the Crusaders. It went very well.

When the dates were finished, Wilton Felder put an arm around his shoulder and laughed: "Don't come back here with any more of those 13-bar blues."

Copeland knew Felder could appreciate his originality, but the joke reflected the serious problem he was still having getting accepted. Moving to New York in 1973, he met many musicians who considered him a bluesman's bluesman. White fans knew his work. Hooking up with producer Dan Doyle, he set out to put his career in order. His material had been too dispersed, there had been no center. He had been doing what was asked of him, although he never once used the word "exploited" telling his story. Doyle got him together with the respected folk label Rounder Records; for the first time, attention and money were paid for proper preparation and technology. He made another record — they have sold about 10,000 copies each, big for the blues — and good work came steadily now. His band toured Europe four times this year, and Africa once.

Listening to African street music for the first time, he thought: "There's the blues. Here's where it comes from." But after a few days, he began to look past the ethnic stereotype and "it was a downer to see all that poverty, so many kids with nothing to eat. Those people could live for months on what Afro-Americans throw away for one night of folly in New York. Life expectancy is something like 46. If I lived in Africa I'd be on borrowed time." He laughed out loud now. "But I guess I've been on borrowed time since I was 18."

Johnny Copeland: East Germany, Oct. 10-18; France, Oct. 19-28; Britain, Oct. 29-Nov. 2; West Germany, Nov. 4-11; Scandinavia, Nov. 12-18.



Johnny Copeland: "On borrowed time since I was 18."

## Quartet of Novelties Opens Paris Opera Season

By David Stevens

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Paris opera season has begun with a flurry of novelties, four new productions in as many theaters in the last few days, chief among them Verdi's "Macbeth," which made an imposing first appearance at the Palais Garnier to open the Opera's season.

The production of the Verdi work continues Massimo Bogianckino's policy of basing the Opera's program on works that have some special significance in Parisian operatic history. "Macbeth," although it had its world premiere in 1847 in Florence, holds its place in the repertory today almost exclusively in the Italian version of the 1865 revision that Verdi undertook for the Théâtre Lyrique in Paris.

Musically, opening night was notable for the splendid performance of Renato Bruson in the title role and for the impassioned and detailed musical direction of Georges Prêtre, who seems to be past his days as a favorite target of gallery critics. The Italian baritone's rich and expressive voice and dramatic poise held the attention on Macbeth. Shirley Verrett brought a powerful stage presence to bear as Lady Macbeth, but she met the role's daunting vocal demands unevenly — or in the case of the notorious final high note of the sleepwalking scene, not at all.

Yannis Kokkos's single set, an immense flight of stairs progressively crowded to the right as it rose by an ensemble of arches, walls and tormented statuary, and skillfully lit by Patrice Trotter, provided an atmospheric frame for Antoine Vitez's stripped-down, straightforward staging. Mikko Sparenblek devised effective movements for the witches, but the added ballet is a 19th-century Paris tradition best honored in the breach.

The strong supporting cast included John Tomlinson as Banquo, a smooth-voiced Japanese tenor, Taro Ichihara, as Macduff and Robert Duménil as Malcolm.

Verdi's "Macbeth," Paris Opera, Oct. 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 18, 21, 24, 26, 29.

Two light-hearted productions aimed in part at the year-end holiday trade are Emmanuel Chabrier's "L'Étoile" at the Opéra Comique

and Offenbach's "La Périchole," being given by the Théâtre Contemporain de l'Opéra at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

Chabrier is one of the most appealing, and too-little played, figures in French musical history, with a gift for unforced musical humor and lyric charm allied to a subtle harmonic originality. Although he had collaborated on two operas with Paul Verlaque (he also was a friend of Manet, who did two portraits of the composer), the opera buff "L'Étoile" was his first to have a professional production, in 1877 at the Bouffes-Parisiens, the former theater of Offenbach, whose star was then on the wane.

The libretto is engagingly silly — the monarch of a fantasy kingdom learns that his life expectancy depends on the continued good health of a young peddler marked for execution, and goes to great lengths to keep him alive and happy, including giving up his own fiancée. But all of this is a framework for hanging a series of arias, complete and ensemble full of wit and sometimes deceptive emotional weight.

This co-production with the Lyon Opera makes a delightful case for a work that has spent more time on the shelf than on the stage. Jacques Rapp's brightly colored, airy set and mixture of costumes — from red leazes to banana-republic uniforms and tuxedos — makes light of geography, and the staging by Louis Eclo and Alain Maratrat, despite a tendency to have the actors running around in the audience, generally soft-pedals the gags and lets "L'Étoile" shine by itself, which it does under John Burdick's sympathetic conducting.

In the travesty part of the lucky peddler, Lenzil, Colette Alliot-Lugaz sang with fresh-voiced charm and acted with some of the zany verve of Harpo Marx, whom she was made up to vaguely resemble. The indestructible Michel Stenhal was perfectly at home as King Out I, while Jules Bastin was his comic sidekick, a slightly dimwitted court astrologer. Véronique Dietrich was appealing as Laoula, the princess Out gives up under pressure, and Marianne Mahé, Michel Philippe and Philippe Duminy excelled in supporting parts.

Unfortunately, Offenbach does not benefit from the same light touch in Jérôme Savary's gag-laden production of "La Périchole." Savary,

ringmaster of the Grand Magic Circus, is as inventive as ever, but too ham-fisted for the job at hand. "La Périchole" — very loosely based on the Prosper Mérimée tale that also was the source for Jean Renoir's film "Le Carrosse d'Or" — has a strain of melancholy and emotional seriousness that sets it apart from the composer's wackier pieces, say, "Orphée aux Enfers" or "La Vie Parisienne," although it is hard to tell in the present case.

Here it is specially outfitted with a cancan, expertly supplied by Marnet Rosenthal, whose Offenbach credentials include the arrangement of the score for the ballet "Gaieté Parisienne," and who kept things moving smartly as the opening night conductor of this "Périchole."

His cast was headed by Hélène Delavault, in the title role, armed with a sumptuous mezzo-soprano and a promising comic sense (she also was one of the original Carmen in Peter Brook's pocket edition of Bizet's opera) and Christian Jean as Pirouille, her love and fellow street singer. Henri Bédex did what he could with the overloaded buffoonery assigned to the role of vicar of Peru. Michel Lelouis's sets and Jean-Louis Bert's choreography are appropriately zany, as were Michel Dussan's costumes and his half-donned cameo roles.

Chabrier's "L'Étoile," Opéra Comique, Oct. 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, Nov. 2, 7, Dec. 20, 22, 24, 27, 29, 31; Offenbach's "La Périchole," Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, through Jan. 7.

The Paris Festival Estival this year put special emphasis on the music of the 60-year-old French composer Claude Ballif, including the world premiere at the Théâtre de Paris of "Dracula," an opera-ballet in which the text was swayed by a dense and busy orchestra or lost in some brutally high vocal lines, and the movement consisted of a precious white-on-white production by the Compagnie Alain Germain, in collaboration with the municipal theater in Metz. The tenor Bruce Brewer as Jonathan coped heroically with his daunting role, and the soprano Judy Wham and the bass Jacques Bona in the title part were also creditable in a losing cause.

Ballif's "Dracula," Théâtre Municipal, Metz, France, Nov. 30, Dec. 2, 4.

## 'Pump Boys' Is Lovable, Corny Singalong

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — "Pump Boys and Dinettes," which recently toured Britain as "Straight From the Heart" and has arrived at the Piccadilly under its original New York title, is the most immediately lovable show Broadway has sent us in a very long time. Essentially a

## THE LONDON STAGE

country-and-western singalong with no discernible plot, it concerns four laid-back mechanics (the pump boys) and two waitresses (the dinettes) sharing a roadside garage and restaurant in the back of some American beyond.

As devotees of road pictures from the Hollywood past will already be aware, diners in the United States tend not to be people taking dinner but instead buildings of weird design, where food and good to be equally available. Before the coming of look-alike hamburger chains it was possible to find there the kind of life once associated with a village post office in Britain, albeit a lot sicker.

The triumph of "Pump Boys and Dinettes" is to ally an extremely strong score, written by the show's American performers, to idle chat about boring summers, vacation dreams and huge neighborhood women who run car-cleaning operations. It's a gossipy, vague, random celebration of the old country-and-western values and America's twin passions for big cars and plastic food. But I have never heard a more lyrical or musical tribute to sheer junk. This is an evening of pure backwoods musical corn, but one that has also traveled well across the Atlantic.

A strong local cast, led by Paul Jones and Kiki Dee, make this an evening of rare delight. Julian Littman's hymn to Dolly Parton is worth the price of admission.

This is a column that reviews plays rather than reviews of plays, but the violence of my daily newspaper colleagues' attacks on Bamber Gascoigne's "Big in Brazil," at the Old Vic, calls for comment.

To have written a mildly unfunny farce is not yet a criminal offense, and to suggest (as one of my brethren has) that Gascoigne will never again be able to hold up his head on television is actually funnier than anything in the play.

Sure, "Big in Brazil" is a disappointment. Like a lecture in comedy given by Freud, it manages to be

simultaneously about humor but not very funny. The trouble is both the setting and the people. We are a thousand miles up the Amazon, where a Yorkshire actress is masquerading as Mrs. Patrick Campbell in order to lure customers into a dud touring comedy, which she is pretending Georges Feydeau has written. Feydeau himself then appears, lovingly played by Rodney Bewes, and has happen to him all the lost-rouser disasters that Feydeau so often inflicted on his characters.

Gascoigne is a considerable expert on theater history, but he has broken the golden rule about ordinary people in extraordinary situations. We don't really care what happens to Pamela Scales as the false Mrs. Campbell nor to Timothy West doubling as her manager and local waiter-photographer, simply because they are far from the stars, not as a result of what happens to them. Loose strings are left lying all over the stage, so what we get is more like a dramatized program note on farce than farce itself.

The production is, however, agreeably directed by Mel Smith.

At Stratford East, Trevor Rhone's "Old Story Time" is essentially another "Playboy of the West

Indies": An old Jamaican village storyteller, Pan Ben (Rudolph Walker in splendid wry form) gathers us around him to hear the tale of Miss Aggie, a formidable old battle-axe resembling nothing so much as a Jamaican mix of Thora Hird and Peggy Mount. Now Miss Aggie has a son, Len, who despite being told to marry a nice brown girl in fact marries a black one, and Miss Aggie puts a hex on her. Meanwhile, Len has acquired a degree in economics and is all set to reverse himself on a crooked property dealer who humiliated him at school.

Thus the stage is already set for conflicts between mother and son, poverty and wealth, superstition

and religion, ignorance and education. But instead of weaving all that trouble into a moral drama, Rhone gives us a rustic farce about racial and class conflict, one so loved by the largely black audience at Stratford East that dialogue in the audience frequently becomes more audible than dialogue on stage.

Clearly a lot of home truths are being spelled out. The bawdy, knockabout farce also has a lot to say about social change: about the computers that have replaced the witch doctors and about their more benign effect on a society where young girls "still don't know when to lock them legs" and a large family and a small fortune are still at the heart of all disputes.

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## Mason's Last Film Panned by Critics

The Associated Press

LONDON — Actor James Mason's last film before his death, a television production of Graham Greene's 1980 novel, "Dr. Fischer of Geneva," got panned by the London press Tuesday.

The \$1.35-million film, depicting the confrontation between the rich and callous Dr. Fischer, portrayed by Mason, and his poor son-in-law, was screened by the British Broadcasting Corp. Monday.

The Times called the novel more rewarding than the film. The Daily Telegraph said: "Doctor Fischer and its one-dimensional caricatures came out like a very sophisticated child's fairy story."



	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
TIE	6885	11 1/4	9 1/2	9 1/2	+ 1/4
Woods	2673	25 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	+ 1/4
Dilling's	1880	36 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	+ 1/4
KavPar	1831	3 7/8	3 1/8	3 1/8	+ 1/8
CorneP	1429	24 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	+ 1/4
Delmar	1402	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+ 1/4
CrystP	1177	24 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	+ 1/4
Edgew	1160	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
Rest A	1019	24 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	+ 1/4
NtmS	924	23 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	+ 1/4
ImCoN	921	33 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	+ 1/4
SCILS	737	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	+ 1/4

Investors were disturbed that federal funds rates, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, rose to 11% percent from 11% percent Monday and U.S. Trust raised its broker-loan rate to 12 percent from 11% percent.

Federal funds have been nudged up by Treasury borrowing because Congress has not lifted the debt ceiling. The Treasury postponed last month's refunding program and the looming sale will be huge.

The American Stock Exchange index fell 0.40 to 212.77 and the price of an average share rose two cents. Declines topped advanced 297-205 among the 747 issues traded. Volume totaled 5,040,000 shares, up from 4,320,000 Monday.

Cleveland Electric Illuminating was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off % to 18 following a block of 4 million shares sold by the company trading at 17 1/2.

Pacific Telesis was second, off % to 62 1/2 with blocks of 1 million shares at 63 1/2 and 1.4 million shares at 62 1/2.

Walt Disney was the third most active issue, up 1/4 to 58 with a block of 1.65 million shares trading at 60. Investor Ivan Boesky reportedly sold the block.

AT&T was the fourth most active issue, unchanged at 194. IBM lost % to 121 1/2 in active trading. Telecity plunged 6/4 to 28 1/4.

Digital Equipment, which lost 1/4 Monday on news it is abandoning the retail home computer business, gave up 1/4 to 91. Control Data lost 2 to 28 1/2 and Compuseriv 2 1/2 to 39 1/2.

Allied Stores gained 1/4 to 51 1/2 amid speculation that someone might make a takeover bid.

[illegible][illegible]















**Tuesday's AMEX Closing**

Vol. of 4 P.M. 5,096,000  
Prev. 4 P.M. Vol. 4,773,300

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	Low	Open	Close
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	Low	Open	Close
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	Low	Open	Close
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	Low	Open	Close
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	Low	Open	Close
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	Low	Open	Close
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	ADN	1.00	5.00	10.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

## Meet the Portuguese Government Lisbon, November 6 and 7.



Jaime Gama, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Emílio Lopes, Minister of Finance; Mario Soares, Prime Minister; Carlos Alberto da Mota Pinto, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence.

Mario Soares' Socialist-Democratic coalition in Portugal has imposed a series of economic austerity measures which are now resulting in indications of economic improvement. Economists are now predicting a cautious recovery for Portugal in 1985.

To assist senior executives of international companies in evaluating their prospects for their future activities in Portugal, the Foundation for International Relations, in cooperation with the International Herald Tribune, have organized a comprehensive briefing on "The Outlook for Trade and Investment in Portugal". The conference will take place in Lisbon on November 6 and 7, 1984.

The conference will open November 6 with a reception and banquet hosted by Prime Minister Mario Soares.

The following day's program will be addressed by key members of the government, businessmen, bankers and trade union officials. The proceedings will be chaired by Rui Mateus, Vice Chairman of the Foundation for International Relations, Lee W. Huebner, Publisher of the International Herald Tribune and Edward R.M. Kane, President of the American Club in Lisbon.

Each session will be followed by a question and answer period, and simultaneous English, French and Portuguese translation will be provided at all times.

The conference represents a unique opportunity to listen to and meet with key policy and decision-makers in Portugal. To register for the conference, please complete the registration form below and mail, today.

**CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM**

Please enroll the following participant for the conference to be held Nov. 6 and 7, 1984 in Lisbon.

☐ Check enclosed ☐ Please invoice.

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First Name \_\_\_\_\_

Position \_\_\_\_\_

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City/Country \_\_\_\_\_

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**PROGRAM**

**KEYNOTE ADDRESS.**

Mario Soares, Prime Minister of Portugal.

**FOREIGN POLICY/THE EEC.**

Jaime Gama, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

**INDUSTRIAL POLICY.**

José Veiga Simão, Minister of Industry.

**FOREIGN INVESTMENT POLICY.**

Alípio Dias, Secretary of State for the Budget.

Viana Baptista, President, Portuguese Foreign Investment Institute.

**PANEL ON INVESTMENT AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN PORTUGAL.**

**LUNCHEON ADDRESS.**

Emílio Lopes, Minister of Finance.

**PANEL OF PORTUGUESE AND FOREIGN BANKS.**

**FOREIGN TRADE.**

Alvaro Barreto, Minister of Commerce and Tourism.

Raquel Ferreira, Secretary of State for Foreign Trade.

**TRADE UNION POLICY.**

Torres Couto, Secretary General of U.G.T.

**SOCIAL POLICY.**

Amandio de Azevedo, Minister of Labour and Social Security.

**CLOSING ADDRESS.**

Carlos Alberto da Mota Pinto, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence.

**REGISTRATION INFORMATION**

The fee is U.S.\$250 or the equivalent in a convertible currency for each participant. Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before October 26. Cancellations postmarked after this date will be charged full fee. The fee includes a reception banquet, lunch, cocktails and documentation.

Please return the registration form to: International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 181 ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or telephone (33 1) 747 16 86 or telex 612832F.

**CONFERENCE LOCATION**

Hotel Ritz, R. Rodrigo da Fonseca 88-A, 1093 Lisbon. Telephone: 684131. Telex: 12589.

September 13, 1984

### TURQUOISE FUND

Luxembourg

#### MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS

Modifications of Articles 2, 4, 7, 10, 11.

**Article 2: The Management Company**

**Paragraph 6:**

The shareholders of the Fund empower the Management Company to represent them at the General Meetings of the companies whose securities form part of the Fund's assets and to vote on their behalf. The Management Company is to act as proxy in the Executive interests of shareholders and in conformity with the laws applicable to the relevant companies.

**Article 4: Investment Policy**

**Paragraph 6:**

Investments are subject to the following rules and restrictions:

a) to i) no modification;

j) The Fund shall not purchase securities issued by the Management Company. The Management Company may, in the interests of the shareholders, adopt further restrictions in order to comply with the laws and regulations in force in the countries where the shares of the Fund are placed.

**Article 7: Net Asset Value**

**Paragraphs 6 & 7:**

Moreover, the Management Company is authorized to suspend the computation of the Fund's net asset value and that of the co-ownership shares as well as the issue and redemption of shares in the following cases:

a) when one or more stock exchanges providing the market prices for a significant part of the Fund's assets or when one or more currency markets dealing in currencies in which a significant part of the Fund's assets are expressed shall be closed for periods other than normal holidays, or that transactions thereon shall be suspended or subjected to restrictions;

b) in the case of a suspension of the means of communication usually relied upon to determine the value of the Fund's investments;

c) when foreign exchange restrictions, or restrictions to money transfers prevent transactions on behalf of the Fund to be executed or when buying or selling transactions on behalf of the Fund cannot be executed at normal rates of exchange;

d) when factors relating, among others, to the political, economic, military, monetary situation, beyond the Management Company's control, responsibility, means of actions, prevent it from disposing of the Fund's assets or from determining the Fund's net asset value;

e) further to an eventual decision to liquidate or dissolve the Fund.

Any such suspension of the computation of the net asset value or in the issue or redemption of shares must be notified to shareholders and to the public by all appropriate means in particular in the newspapers in which the net asset value is usually published.

**Article 10: Information to Shareholders**

The issue and redemption prices of the shares shall be available each day at the offices of the custodian.

In addition, the Management Company shall each business day publish in an international newspaper the net asset value per share.

It shall, moreover, publish unaudited semi-annual and audited annual reports relevant to the Fund's assets situation, the number of shares outstanding and those issued or redeemed since the prior statement. The first such financial report is to be published on the basis of the Fund's situation as at 31st March, 1984.

The reports published at the end of the business year also include reports on the activities of the Management Company and more particularly the results of its management operations.

These financial reports are available, at their publication, at the offices of the Depositary and of the Management Company.

**Article 11: Duration of the Fund**

Any eventual decision to dissolve the Fund shall be published in the "Moniteur, Recueil Spécial des Sociétés et Associations" and in at least three Luxembourg and foreign newspapers of adequate audience. The issue and redemption of shares shall cease as soon as the decision to dissolve the Fund has been taken.

Four Turquoise Management Company S.A.  
Luxembourg  
Director Général

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(CORP.)

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**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.**  
Amsterdam, 25th September, 1984.

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(CORP.)

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Amsterdam: Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank Mees & Hope N.V., Pisonen, Holding & Pisonen N.V., Kas-Associatie N.V.

**AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.**  
Amsterdam, 25th September, 1984.

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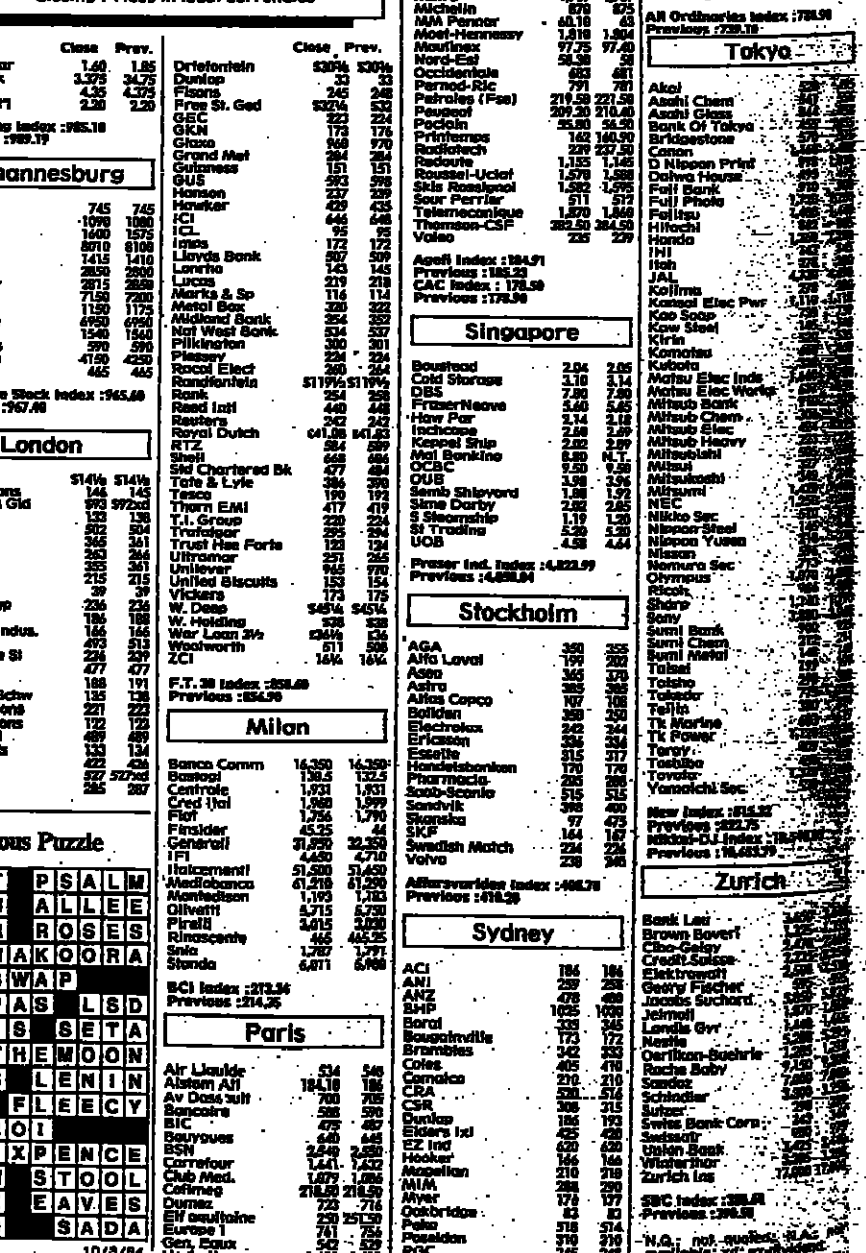
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